P & O
Scotch Whisky.
10 YEARS' OLD.
The Only "SCOTCH" supplied
TO THE GREATER BRITAIN EXHIBITION,
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The Bombay Gazette

No. 51,829—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1900.

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Milkmaid BRAND Milk
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.

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PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M 1900.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	20th Jan.
M. L. ORIENTAL	5281	J. F. Jephson	27th "
* ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
M. L. CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	10th "
* CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	17th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
* PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	3rd Mar.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	10th "
* EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	17th "
M. L. PENINSULAR	5287	W. Wheler	24th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	31st "
M. L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langbourne	7th April,
* SHANNON	4362	J. Challow	14th "
M. L. CHINA	7899	T. S. Angus	21st "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	28th "
M. L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th May.
* CARTHAGE	5198	J. R. London	12th "
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipping there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attntieon is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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For further particulars apply to,

F. C. ALLEN,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 15th December, 1899.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st Feb. 1900.
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	3,140	1st Mar. 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Morovich	4,213	1st April. 1900.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 153.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,233	7th Feb., 1900.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,035	7th March, 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	7th April, 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 980,	Rs. 575,
Available for 12 months	" 1,060,	" 625,

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Nicolich	6,044	25th Jan., 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to,

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 2, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 13th Jan. 1900

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA or BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	3,683	E. Pizzarello	1st February.
" D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	1st March.
" R. RUBATTINO.	4,980	M. Sapriti	29th "

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	Single Tickets.	Return Tickets. 4 months.	6 months.	9 months.	12 months.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1st Class	500	825	880	905	1,000
2nd "	325	500	525	550	600
3rd "	150	..	..	..	..

Passengers have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice, or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port, resuming it by subsequent steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

S. S. BORMIDA, Tons 3,000, from BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at SINGAPORE, on the 27th January, 1900.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Rouzaud	15th Feb. 1900.
INDUS	6,300	Chevalier	15th March, 1900.
SYDNEY	4,232	Aubert	12th April, 1900.
YARRA	4,255	X	10th May, 1900.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Durrande	7th June 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "TONKIN," 6,300 tons, Captain Vaquier, to sail on or about the 7th February, 1900. For weekly departures thereafter.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to,

O. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 19th January, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 23rd January, at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (weather permitting).

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 25th January, calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Gwadur, Ruada Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASSA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMOO.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 25th January.

FOR KARACHI SEYCHELLES, KILINDINI, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, on or about 20th January.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th January, 1900.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

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Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

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KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "HIROSHIMA MARU," Captain S. YOSHIZAWA, 3,283 tons, will sail for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on the 26th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 17th Jan., 1900.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 5,310 tons, on or about 23th February.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 4th January, 1900. Agents.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	to sail on
SETOS.	1,746	Carstens.	23 d Jany. 1900.

taking cargo and passengers for Lamu, Mombassa, Tanga, Darsalam, Zanzibar and all ports South of Zanzibar, upto Delagoa Bay.

This Line also issue First, Second, Third Class and deck through tickets to EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA & SOUTHAMPTON, in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers, from Delagoa Bay once a month.

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F. HEYER, Agent,
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.

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CARLSBAD NATURAL MINERAL WATERS are used in the treatment of Diseases of the Liver when Patients are unable to visit the Spa.

THE NATURAL CARLSBAD SPRUDEL-SALT is an efficient diuretic, but as an aperient it should be taken before breakfast, in doses of from one to two teaspoonfuls dissolved in water.

A sample of the Salt in Powder free to Members of the Medical profession on application to—

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PURE, WHOLESOME, AND RELIABLE, AND AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED,
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DRINKING WATER

should invariably be boiled, and after cooling passed through one of

KEMP'S STANDARD FILTERS,

which are filled with a specially prepared Anti-germ medium. Price, 1 gallon size, Rs. 12 each. 2 gallon size, Rs. 17-8 each.

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PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

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CREAM ICES, TWO KINDS DAILY SERVED WITH PASTRY OR WAFERS.

UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY AND CAREFULLY ATTENDED TO.

NEW "PREMIER" CYCLES.

HELICAL TUBE

TWICE THE STRENGTH (weight for weight) of any others tube used in the construction of Cycle Frames.

CURRENT PRICES.

LADIES' BICYCLES.—

	Cash. Rs.	12 instalments per month. Rs. a.
The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	265	24 10
The "Premier" Helical Model "H"	270	25 0
The "Premier" Helical Model "C"	330	30 6
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	335	30 14
The "Premier" Helical "Royal"	360	33 6

MEN'S BICYCLES.—

The "Premier" Helical "Popular"	250	23 0
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	265	24 10
The "Premier" Helical Model "S"	270	25 0
The "Premier" Helical Model "P"	325	30 0
The "Premier" Helical "Kohinoor"	330	30 6
The "Premier" Helical Path Racer	330	30 6
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer, Model "O"	330	30 6
The "Premier" Helical Model "Z"	360	33 6
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IMPORTANT TO CYCLISTS.

(The Triumph of the Creation is the Creation of the "Triumph")
Patronized by Royalty.

"THE RESILIENT TRIUMPH"

Has lately caused great commotion in the cycling world.

It is a Natural Spring Frame Bicycle of a register design.

The forks and frames of the RESILIENT, LADIES' AND GENTS', are so designed as to absorb the vibration before it reaches the rider, and at the same time to increase the strength of the frame by causing the strain to be distributed evenly over the entire machine. "Experts declare that the purpose of the "RESILIENT TRIUMPH" has been successfully accomplished, and as a natural sequence this type of machine is coming rapidly to the front as a first favourite."

British Journal of Commerce of July, 1899.

The attention of riders in the districts is specially drawn to the Resilient Triumph which is the most comfortable and easy-running bike on rough roads.

IMPORTANT.—The vibration-absorbing qualities of the Resilient "Triumph" will be apparent to anyone who after having subjected it to a fair trial returns to a rigid diamond frame, when the difference in comfort of the "Resilient Triumph" will be found to be enormous.

The speed qualities of this machine are proved by the fact that Mr. W. S. Yeoman, of the Silverdale C.C., mounted on a standard pattern Resilient Triumph beat the Land's End to London Unpaced Record, by 2hrs. 37mins. on October 3rd, 1898, covering the entire distance in 25 hrs. 58 mins.

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KODAK CAMERAS AND SPOOLS.

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" BULL'SEYE or BULLET KODAK. No. 2	3 8
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TAYLOR-CARRINGTON SEASON.

Gratifying and decided success of the COLOSSAL AMUSEMENT COMBINATION. Bombay's favorite Company of players, the TAYLOR-CARRINGTON Co. and the world-renowned Specialists, THE AMERICAN GLOBE TROTTERS.

TO-NIGHT, FRIDAY, JAN. 19. POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT OF THE PRESENT PROGRAMME. POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCE OF THE HUSBAND'S NIGHT OUT. SATURDAY AND MONDAY NIGHTS, JAN. 20 AND 22.

Production of the Elegant Farcial Comedy THE MOCK DOCTOR. NEW TRICK PERFORMANCES By the Champion Trick Cyclist, MR. SID BLACK. NEW TRIPLE BAR FEATS by the Champion Athletes MARLO AND MARLO. MR. L. H. JENKINS, in his Comic Act "Burlesque Cycling" and BICYCLE POLO! BICYCLE POLO! BY THE AMERICAN BICYCLE POLO TEAM.

Admission Rates: Rs. 3, 2, and 1 Rupee. Military and Naval Men in Uniform, Half Rates to 2nd and 3rd Seats.

Reserve Plan at Messrs. Soundy and Co's., where seats may be booked and Theatre Parties arranged for. Doors open at 8-15, Performance commences at 9 o'clock.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY AFTERNOON, JANUARY 20.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S MATINEE, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN, MR. SID BLACK, THE MARLOS, MR. L. H. JENKINS, and the AMERICAN BICYCLE POLO TEAM.

SPECIAL MATINEE Prices:

Adults, Front seats, Re. 1-8: Second seats, Re. 1, Children, Annas 8 only. Doors open at 3-15, Performance at 4 o'clock. Reserve plan at Messrs. Soundy & Co.

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NOTICE.—Encouraged by the liberal and consistent Patronage accorded to the TAYLOR-CARRINGTON PERFORMANCES.

MR. CHARLIE TAYLOR and Miss ELLA CARRINGTON have entered into an arrangement by which THE SEASON WILL BE PROLONGED FOR TEN NIGHTS MORE,

During which time will be presented the same High Class Performances that have always met with such generous support from Bombay Play-goers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The management taking advantage of the arrival in Bombay of THE AMERICAN GLOBE TROTTERS.

A combination of Star Artistes who having finished a wonderfully successful season in Calcutta are now on their way Homeward—have induced the said Company to postpone their departure from India for a forth night and appear at the Novelty Theatre in conjunction with the Taylor-CarringtonCompany—thus giving Bombay Play-goers.

A GRAND DOUBLE PERFORMANCE AT A SINGLE ADMISSION RATE.

And the Management feel confident that the remarkable excellence of the entertainment provided will command the generous patronage that such an expensive amusenta enterprise deserves.

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MR. SID BLACK The Champion Trick Cyclist of the World.	MARLO and MARLO The World's Champion Trifle Bar Performers.

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GRAND INITIATORY PERFORMANCE. NO ADVANCE OF PRICES.

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Reserve Plan at SOUNDY & Co., where seats may be reserved without extra charge.

NOTE.—In consequence of the extreme length of the double performance. Doors will open at 8-15 and performance will commence punctually at 9 o'clock.

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FOR THE NEW CENTURY, 1900, JUST TO HAND.

	Rs.	a.
Alpine Climber, An—26in. by 32in.—K. Dielitz and Winter Breath Cause Cold and Chill (landscape) J. Farquharson	21	0
Arched Grotto, Ceptri August Len 26 by 32	21	0
Art Wins Heart—26 by 32—Paul Thumann 26 by 32	21	0
At the Fountain—26 by 32—Sir F. Leighton, P. R. A. 26 by 32	21	0
Autumn Gold (landscape)—26 by 32—J. Farquharson, 26 by 32	21	0
Bride, The—Ed. Bisson 26 by 32	21	0
Champion, The (wild cattle from Chillingham) 26 by 32, Basil Bradley	...	
Charity (allegorical) L. Knaus 26 by 32	...	
Charles Dickens—26 by 32—Daniel Maclise, R.A.	...	
Christ in Gethsemane—26 by 32—J. M. H. Hofmann	...	
Cold Shoulder, The - 26 by 32—(a Hunting incident) A. W. Strutt	...	
Corner in the Marketplace, A—26 by 32—Sir E. J. Poynter, R.A.	...	
Couple of the Oakley, A (hounds)—26 by 32—The Blinks	...	
Cromwell at Dunbar—26 by 32—A. C. Gow	...	
Cure for Gout, A—26 by 32—W. Dendy Sadler.	...	
Dancing Girl, A—Alb Von Keller, 26 by 32	...	
Dawn (allegorical) Frank Dicksee, 26 by 32	...	
Dejeuner (Pups, Kittens, Dicklings and Chicks) W. H. Frood, 26 by 32	...	
Desire of all Nations (The Wisemen doing homage to the Infant Christ	...	
Divider Affections—Arthur J. Elsley, 26 by 32	...	
Diadumena—Sir Ed. J. Poynter, R.A. 26 by 32	...	
Door of the Fold, The (Sacred subject) 26 by 32	...	
Sybil C. Parker	...	
Elaine—J. M. Strudwick, 26 by 32	...	
Empty Chair, The (a stag hound)—26 by 32—Briton Rivers	...	
Faraglioni near Capri, The—26 by 32—August Len	...	
First Awakening of Eve, The—26 by 32—Val C. Prinsep	...	
Floreal—26 by 32—E. 26 by 32, Bisson	...	
Flowery May—26 by 32, L. Alma Tadema	...	
Foretaste of Summer, 26 by 32, L. C. Nightingale	...	
Four Seasons, The—26 by 32, Unknown	...	
Getting it Hot: (companion to the "cold shoulder") 26 by 32, A. W. Strutt	...	
"Gin a Body, Kiss a Body" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	...	
Girl of the Period (lady with gun with a shooting party) 26 by 32, Heywood Hardy	...	
Golden Autumn (landscape) 26 by 32, Douglas Adams	...	
Golden Eve, A (companion to, above) 26 by 32, B. W. Leader	...	
Goodmorning, Mother Dear—26 by 32, E. Munser	...	
Goodbye—26 by 32, Arthur J. Usley	...	
Greek Slave—26 by 32 M. Nonsrenbemch	...	
Hard Pressed—26 by 32 (other with hounds in pursuit) A. Wardle	21	0
Hark to Towler (Hunting scene)—26 by 32, Companion to "Now Ride Lads"—Thos. Blinks	21	0
Heavy Load, A, 26 by 32, Forgan	21	0
"Hush" 26 by 32, Maude Goodman	21	0
For the Wine Seller—26 by 32, E. Grutzner	21	0
Iris, 26 by 32, W. A. Breakspeare	21	0
Our Village (a Hunting Morning) 30 by 40, Carter Read)	21	0

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AFTERNOON CONCERT

Under the Gracious Patronage of HER EXCELLENCY THE LADY SANDHURST AN AFTERNOON CONCERT in aid of the FUNDS of the INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION. Will be held at THE TOWN HALL ON TUESDAY, THE 23rd JANUARY, 1900, at 5-30 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. ..... Hungarian Dances..Brahms. H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.
2. Song.....Love's Gift.....Tosti. Mrs. E. FERREIRS NICHOLSON.
3. Violin Solo.....Benedictus.....A. C. Mackenzie, MR. MUIR MACKENZIE.
4. Recitation .....Selected ..... DR. JOHN POLLEN.
5. Vocal Quartett...Madrigal (Mikado)...Sullivan.

PART II.

6. Piano Solo ..... { Barcouse.....Henselt. Etude in G flat.....Chopin. MISS MUIR MACKENZIE.
7. Song.....Queen of the Earth..Pinsuti. MRS. MACMILLAN.
8. Violin Solo.....Ungarisch".....F. David. MR. MUIR MACKENZIE.
9. Song.....Enniscorthy".....Martin. CAPTAIN CUPPAGE.
10. Selection.....Selected ..... H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BAND.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.—Reserved Seats, Rs. 3 Unreserved Seats, Rs. 2.

To be had of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., Ld.; MARCKS & Co., Ld.; S. ROSE & Co.; W. B. GREEN & Co., PLAN AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Italian Steamer "BORMIDA" from HONGKONG and INTERMEDIATE PORTS are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL on the 17th inst., and are requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at the VICTORIA DOCK.

All claims for damages, &c., to be adjusted and presented before the departure of the Steamer on the 27th inst., otherwise they will not be entertained under any circumstances.

F. BALDOVINO, Agent.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "OTHELLO," arrived from MIDDLESBROUGH and HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their respective goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the goods are removed from the landing Sheds. After removal from the landing Sheds, the steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

All Claims must be presented for settlement within a fortnight of the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 18th January, 1900.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House on TUESDAY, the 20th February, 1900, at 5-30 P.M.

STEUART L. MACNAGHTEN, Honorary Secretary.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO., NO. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF RACE HORSES.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., the Receiver of the Estate of Haji Esmail Chotani, the following Race Horses will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., Auctioneers, on SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m., at the Commission Stables of Messrs. Scott & Co., at Bellasis Road, near Messrs. Ludha Ebrahim & Co., namely:—

(1) G. A. H. Rubdan (5 years), a maiden winner of 4 races of value under Rs. 200.

(2) B. A. H. Samnite (5 years) a maiden winner of one race of value under Rs. 200.

(3) Ch. A. P. Suez Canal, 13-2 for life, a maiden.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 19th January, 1900.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 strong-built palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 second-hand strong dog-cart.
1 handsome landau, in very good order.
1 grey Arab, 14 hands, quiet in harness.
1 handsome strong victoria in good order, with powerful chesnut Arab horse and harness.
1 military saddle with wallers bridle and head-rope complete.
1 second-hand English-built canoe landau by "Thorn" London, in very good order.
1 second-hand English-built canoe barouche by "Hooper and Co.," London.
1 second-hand English-built square landau by "Cole," suitable for one or pair of horses, the property of Sir A Wingate.
1 second-hand English-built miniature glass-fronted brougham, light, for one horse.
1 set American harness, new, suitable for pony, 13-2.
1 Australian cow in calf.
Owner going home.
1 grey New Zealand mare 14-1, excellent trapper, very fast, free from vice, goes in saddle, with a set of black English harness.

AUCTION SALE OF SODAWATER MACHINE.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 20th inst, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will, sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned, one Hayward-Tyler & Co., Ld., 8-action sodawater machine, complete with generator, gas-holder, solution-pan, connecting pipes, pressure gauge and water gauge in condenser, with two zinc tanks of 50 gallons each, and bottle washing machine. All in very good order and very little used.

Now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF THE BAPTY FLOUR MILL AT FALKLAND ROAD, NEAR GRANT ROAD.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on the spot, by instructions of the mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Cowasjee Eduljee Patel, the mortgagor, the undermentioned 1 immoveable property, together with the machinery, articles, and things belonging thereto and hereinafter referred to:—

IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of land, with the mill buildings, houses, shops, bungalows, chawls, sheds, godowns, and offices erected thereon, situate on the north-east side of the Falkland Road, outside the Fort, and in the Town and Island of Bombay, i.e. the registration sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 11,153 square yards and 3-9 of another square yard or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, together with premises secondly hereafter described, under Collector's old Nos. 201, 202, 420, 421, 432, 449, 469, 470, 494, 495, 508, and 510, new Nos. 13727, 13925, 13926, 13928, 14013, and 14026, old Survey No. and new Survey Nos. 3628, 2-6935, 3-6952, 6957, and 6954, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 2469 and 2465 to 2467, 2540, 2541 to 2562, and 2468 and 2568, and street Nos., 237, 229, 233, 491, 493, 495, (1), c 497, 499 and 208 to 212, and 513, and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north, partly by a road leading into the Falkland Road called Bapty Road, and partly by the property of Ruttanjee Dhunjibhai, on or towards the east, by the properties belonging to Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Baronet, the said Ruttonjee Dhunjeebhai, and Soomar Mamooned Esqs., on or towards the south, partly by the properties of Mamutton Succarain and Abdoolali, and partly by a temple, and on or towards the west, partly by the property of the said Abdoolali and partly by the Falkland Road, and, secondly, all that piece of land, with the chawl or sheds thereon, a part of which is covered by a tank of water, containing by admeasurement altogether 2,043 square yards and 6-9ths of another square yard or thereabouts, situate to the north of the said Bapty Road, outside the Fort, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 201, 202, 420, 421, 432, 449, 469, 470, 494, 495, 508, and 510, new Nos. 13727, 13925, 13926, 13928, 14013, 14026, old Survey No. and new Survey Nos. 3628, 2-6935, 3-6942, 6957, and 6954, and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under ward Nos. 2469, 2465 to 2467, 2540, 2541, to 2562, 2468, and 2568, and street Nos. 237, 229, 233, 491, 493, 495 (1), 497, 499, and 206 to 212 and 513 and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the north, by Government ground, on or towards the east, by land belonging to the said SirDin-haw Maneckjee Petit, Baronet, on or towards the south, by the said Bapty Road, and on or towards the west, by the property of Resa Khalfa, and which said premises hereinbefore firstly and secondly described were formerly in the occupation of the liquidators of the Bapty Brothers, Limited, and now of the said Cowasjee Eduljee Patel.

MOVEABLE PROPERTY.

All engines, boilers, mill gear, fixed and moveable machinery, mill accessories, plant, fixtures, implements, tools, and all other articles and things of the nature of or appertaining to machinery, which are now upon the said hereditaments and premises.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the said mortgagees or to Messrs. Craigie, Lynch, and Owen, attorneys for the Bank, at their Office Standard Buildings, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 19th January, 1900.

TO BE LET A SPACIOUS WELL-FURNISHED BUNGALOW AT MALABAR HILL.

Apply, care of MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette."

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PEG MEASURES.—Reversible. Full "Peg" one side, half "peg" the other. Britannia Metal, Rs. 5-8. Electro-plate on Nickel Silver, gilt inside, Rs. 9-8, Sterling Silver, gilt inside in leather covered velvet lined case, Rs. 28-8.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

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WHERE can you get a good TIFFIN at Office hour. Try at M. DINSHAW and Co., where every sort of French and English Dishes ready.

THE ACCOUNTANCY INSTITUTION.—A NEW CLASS for Professional Accounts Exams forms, 1st February next. Apply for prospectus to N. R. MISTRI, 4, Bruce Lane, Fort.

GOOD OPPORTUNITY to become a MEMBER of RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay, under their Amended Scheme of Membership for 1900. Particularly suitable for large families. THIS WILL SAVE 20 per cent. Full particulars on application to the MANAGER.

TRY OUR CHALLENGE DINNER SET, 30 Pieces for 6 Persons. Belgrave Pattern only. Rs. 12-14. Cheapest ever sold in India. SHROFF BROTHERS, Hornby Row.

HAY in BALES. Good quality. Apply DIPMAL, care of Post-Master, Khandalla.

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BOMBAY WASHING Co., opposite Watson's Hotel, Fort, 12 years' Experience, the only place to save your expensive Clothes from being spoilt by Washing or Cleaning.

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WANTED, by a European Firm long established in Bombay an Experienced SALESMAN, well versed in Glasgow and Manchester goods, having Influence with Indentors of good standing. Apply "No. 23," care of this Paper.

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OLIVER & CO., WATCHMAKERS and MUSICAL DEPOT, High Class Standard Watches in all sizes, for Ladies and Gentlemen. Received English Watches by J. W. BENSON, LONDON, in open faced Silver cases, Rs. 50 and Rs. 60. Celestinas, Phœnix, Intone, Aristons, and Hand Organs of every description Repaired and Tuned. Musical boxes of every description Thoroughly Overhauled, Repaired, Cleaned and Old Barrels and Old Combs renewed. Pianos, Orchestrean, Harmoniums put in Thorough repair and Overhauled by Experienced and Trained workmen. All Repairs are well and carefully examined before despatching. Repairs undertaken in all Branches. A Trained Watchmaker has been specially engaged from P. Orr and Sons, Ld., Watchmakers, MADRAS. No 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 1509, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon Dock, Reay Road, Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay, and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE: 40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS: The Bank of England, The London Joint Stock Bank.

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JAMES MURDOCH, Manager.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 12,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 7,500,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
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The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegraph.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

OBT. R. ROSS, Acting Manager.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.

SHORT PERIOD FIXED DEPOSITS.

THE Bank receives Short Period Deposits during busy season at Bombay at the following Rates of Interest:—

At 5 1-2 per cent. per annum for 4 months.
" 5 " " " 3 "
" 4 " " " 2 "

V. N. PARULEKER, Manager."

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

SIR THOMAS JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE:

WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 34 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.

EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WATER, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISC

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

NOTICE.

SLATER'S OLD HOLLANDS.

BURKE'S OLD TOM AND DRY GINS.

BURKE'S * * * IRISH WHISKY.

BURKE'S SLOE GIN.

BURKE'S GUINNESS' STOUT.

BURKE'S BASS LIGHT BITTER ALE

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THOS. COOK AND SON.
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at rates to be learned on application.

LOANS granted and OVERDRAFTS allowed against Negotiable Security.

DRAFTS and Circular Notes issued and Amounts transmitted by Telegram. PERIODICAL REMITTANCES regularly despatched.

LIFE, FIRE and ACCIDENT ASSURANCES effected and Premiums paid.

BOMBAY. CALCUTTA. RANGOON.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR
THE SILICATE PAINT CO., LD.,
CHARLTON,
Prices and Particulars on application

SUSPENSION BRIDGES.

Light Steel Rope Suspension Bridges up to 300ft. span by 10ft. wide. A Speciality.

Sole Agents for the India-Rubber, Gutta-percha, and Telegraph Works Co., Ld., Silvertown.

DYNAMOS, CABLES, LAMPS, AND ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER PLANT.

Estimates given for Electric Light and Power Installations.

AGENTS FOR
THE NEWELLITE GLASS TILE CO.,
Stocks of White and Coloured Tiles kept.

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS,
BOMBAY.

THE DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
(ESTABLISHED 1896.)
CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.

HEAD OFFICE:—5, Patel Street, Fort, Bombay.

BRANCH OFFICE:—173 Broadway, Madras.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and Interest at 2½ per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances from Rs. 200 to Rs. 2,500.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates —

For 1 Year,	6	per cent, per annum.
„ 9 Months,	5½	„ „
„ 6 „	5	„ „
„ 3 „	4	„ „

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of Government Papers, Port Trust and Municipal Bonds, and Shares of good and sound Companies.

Every description of Agency business undertaken. Reports, Rates, etc., obtainable on application to

V. N. PARULEKER,
Manager.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,
15, BANK STREET,
THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES
THE
BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS
FOR PERUSAL IN THE,
MORNING AND NOON
AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION
ALSO
HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.
Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers.
FOR TERMS APPLY TO
VINCENT AND COMPANY.

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY.

SPECIFICS for Hydrocele and Elephantiasis, guaranteed to cure this disease radically by using this medicine externally. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. Apply to

Dr. S. GHOSHAL, SPECIALIST,
No. 85, Bechoo Chattarjee's Street, Calcutta.

INSURANCES.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 10,50,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,87,50,000

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums :—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	173 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

Guarantees Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. } 1 bon. }	1,245
Bank of Bengal	40,000	00	all	10 pr. ct.	1,175
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,160
Commercial	{ 10,000 }	100	{ 100 }	6 p.c.	88
Bank of India.	{ 15,000 }	100	{ 75 }		
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	£0
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	10 pr. ct.	£29 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	£80,000	dol. 125	all	£1-16-0	£67 1
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12 1-2	8 pr. ct.	

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Half Yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advantage	70	1,000	000	Nil	
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all		205
Anglo-Indian	1,315	—	0	Nil	22
Assur Veerjee Mill Ltd.	In all 2000 Shares of which 1002 have been allotted.	Rs. 500 each	Fully paid up	Rs. 25 12 1-2	nom.
Aurangabad S & M. Co., Ld.		1,000	1,000	66	
Baliary S.&.W. Co., Ld. (Belary)	971	60	all	9 per ct.	1,00
Berar Manfg Co., Ld	2,750	550,000	200	12 1-2	155
Bombay Unified	90	1,000	1,000	Nil	350
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	90	500	500	dvdRs 20	425
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld	500	1,000	1,000		90
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	300
Bombay Woollen Manfg. Co. Ltd	650	1,000	1,000	10 per ct.	1,003
Central India	1,000	500	50	dvdRs.50	1,680
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.30	425
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.20	575
Coimbatore S. and W.	6,000	100	00	9 pr ct.	1
Connaught	600	500	500	25	525
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	Rs. 10	385
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	380
Curriambhoy Mills	80	1,000	1,000	dvdRs60	590
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvdRs30	290
Dhulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs20	255
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	100
Empress	2,100	500	500	Nil	260
Framjee Petit.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil	280
Hindustan	4875	1,000	1,000	Nil	290
Hinguanghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	50	505
Hope Mills	600	1,000	1,000	30	350
Hydernabad	700	1,000	1,000	30	1,220xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil	175
Indian Manfg.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 30	420
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	7700	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 50	400
James Greaves,	1,100	500	500	25	450
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvdRs 20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	Nil	125
Jewraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	375
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	8,430	1,000	1,000	20	300
Khandesh	$ 7,500	1,500	1,000	dvdRs65	690
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	65	500xd
Khatao Mackinjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs25	400
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvdRs.5	155
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	200
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs 30	600
Madras United	356	1,000	1,000	Rs 100	2,700
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	5 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd 60	1,625
Mohanlal K. Parekh G & Mfg Co. Ld., Amraoti	300	100	115	dvdRs15	...
Mazagon	5,000	250	...	dvdRs. 5	41
Morarji Goculdass		1,000	1,000	dvdRs15	1,335
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	54,000	250	250	dvdRs15	200
Madura Mills	27,779	100	100	Nil	...
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	pa 52
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	110
Oriental	5,725	625	25	dvd Nil	10
Presidency Mills. Co.(Ld).	742	1,	1,000	dvdRs50	575
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs30	540
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	700
Saraswati Mills	1,250	500	500	Nil	500
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	500
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvdRs75	1,725
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs30	325
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	100
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dvdRs 12½	255
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs. 15	225
Standard Mills Co.	1,000	500	500	15	130
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	660
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvdRs22½	505
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	500	dvdRs20	295
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvdRs20	250
Venishunker Lukhmishunker Mill Co. Ld.	900	500	500	dvdRs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	2
Western India.	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs50	225
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	50	all	dvdR-	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	-81	...

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	...	...	...
B. B. & C. I. R. New £12 Shares	—	£10	...	...	...
Ahmedabad Prantej Ry.	500	500	..	4 pr. ct.	610
Tapti Valley Ry. Co.	500	500	...	4 pr. ct.	435

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Half Yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs5	175
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile. Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	5,000	100	100	12 pr ct	148
Do. New Issue.	1,000	£2,500	500	375	6,700
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	$500	375	625	93½	1,690
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd 4	79
Bombay Flour Mill	400	500	500	5 pr ct	50
Deccan Paper Mills	000	500	500	55	750
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,000	500	500	5 pr ct	200
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	500	200	200	dvdRs10	155
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld	2,000	250	250	9 p 16	521
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn.	292	500	50	...	53
John Roberts & Co	5,000	00	10	10 pr. ct.	12
Kemp & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	180
Kurrachee Landing	4,000	200	175	21	360
Marcks & Co., Ld.	500	500	300	30	183
Napier Hotel Co	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs15	150
NapierFoundry	2,000	100	1	9 pr. ct.	25
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	1,000	100	0	...	60
Phillips & Co. Ld.	5,000	230	0	12 pr. ct.	131
Port Canning Co.	4,000	100	50	dvd Rs 6	25
Soundy & Co	6,000	000	100	25	500
Treacher & Co.	1,000	100	1,000	5	xd½
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	...	0	1040
Telephone Co.	1,500	100		dvd Rs 8	15100
	2,200	251	100	1½	2

ADVICE TO MOTHERS?—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, always all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 37m. Sun sets, 5h. 46m. High water, 1-11m., 1-20s. Low water, 7-17m., 6-51s.
Novelty Theatre, Taylor-Carrington Company.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. Defreece, of Messrs. Marcks and Co., has reported to the police, that, on Wednesday morning, he left his bicycle at the foot of the Town Hall steps and went inside. On returning an hour after, he found the machine had disappeared.

DESPATCH OF MORE KATHIAWAR REFUGEES.—This morning the Bombay Police despatched, by the steam-ship Satrunjee, another batch of famine refugees, numbering two hundred and ninety-six, to their native places in the Kathiawar Districts. These famine-stricken people were, before their embarkation, supplied with food by Rao Sahib Keshewji Nathoo Sailor of Bombay.

THE LATE MR. NOWROJEE N. WADIA.—Arrangements are, it is said, being made for calling a public meeting of the Parsee inhabitants of Bombay to express the grief felt in the community at the death of Mr. Nowrojee Nasarwanjee Wadia, C.I.E., and to send a letter of condolence to his family. A requisition is to be forwarded to the trustees of the Parsee Punchayet Funds to convene a meeting for the purpose in the Allbless Baug.

HIS EXCELLENCY LORD SANDHURST.—It is believed that the committee, appointed at Mr. J. N. Tata's mansion to consider what steps should be taken to commemorate the services of H. E. Lord Sandhurst, will shortly meet to determine on what day the meeting in the Town Hall should be called, who should be the chairman, and what propositions, and by whom should be submitted to the meeting. A fund has been started for the furtherance of the intended memorial.

CHARGE OF MURDER.—Yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Flanagan charged Tribhowan Govind alias Mustan, with committing murder of one Fattoo Essack, on the 30th December last, at Crawford Market. Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution. Accused and the deceased were known to the police as vagabonds. They had a quarrel between them in which accused was beaten, and in revenge the latter stabbed Fattoo with a knife. The accused was committed to the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bo. I. Marine Battalion will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. A. Maliandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-45 p.m., this evening :—

March	Monckton
Scena ed Aria (Euphonion Solo)	L'Assedio di Arlem ....Verdi
Selection	The Gondoliers ....Sullivan
Valse	Sauviens Toi ....Waldteufel
Selection	Il Trovatore ....Verdi
Polka	Le Premier Pas ....Coote

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MILL FIRES IN BOMBAY.—A fire was discovered in the mixing room of the Connaught Mill, at De Lisle Road, on Wednesday last. On the alarm being raised by the watchman, a number of operatives turned up with mill fire appliances and put the flames out in a short time. The origin of the fire was due to spontaneous combustion. The damage done to cotton by fire and water, was estimated at Rs. 3,000. The fire brigade were not informed of the outbreak. —Another fire broke out on the same evening in the mixing room of the Jamshed Mill, at Fergusson Road, Parel. The fire was first discovered by the watchman on duty, who gave the alarm. The mill's fire appliances were set to work. The municipal fire brigade stations were informed and the steamers from Chinchpoogly and Byculla arrived on the spot. The former was set to work, and the fire was put out in about half-an-hour. The damage was not ascertained. The cause of the fire was due to spontaneous combustion.

NIGHT RANGERS.—Before Mr. S. B. Spencer, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Narayen Kooshabs and Tookaram Hurree were charged with stealing a blanket and a bedding, of the value of Rs. 2-4, belonging to Kerco Babaji, who resides in a chawl at Chinchpoogly. The accused were further charged, with the abetment of the offence. About half-past 10 o'clock, on Sunday night, the two accused called at the complainant's house, at Chinchpoogly, and meeting Narayen, younger brother of the complainant on the verandah, asked him to fetch a light from his room, as they had something to write. Narayen went inside the room, and returned with a lamp in his hand, when he found the two accused had disappeared, and his blanket and bedding missing from the verandah. An hour after the two men were passing a police post at Chinchpoogly, when they were challenged by a policeman. The first accused dropped the blanket from under his arm and ran away, but his comrade was arrested with the bedding in his possession. The complainant, on being informed, came forward, and identified the property as his own. The absconding man was secured by the police in the morning in his house. Both the accused admitted four previous convictions each. The magistrate sentenced them to nine months' rigorous imprisonment each.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Southern, Fort Northern and Esplanade	9	2	11
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	17	5	48
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	27	8	70
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	21	5	38
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	18	3	75
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	2	4	31
G Mahim and Worlee	5	1	20
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	27	56
Total	99	55	345
Total plague deaths to date	63,185	51,954	
Same date last year	79	52	189

DAMAUN.

ON Tuesday, the 16th instant, there were nine deaths from plague, at Lower Damaun, the victims being a Bramin, a Mahomedan, a Sootar, a Varli, a Gola, a Machua, a Darji, a Dhoria and a Christian, the last having died in the Marwad plague hospital. This sudden rise in the mortality is attributable to the unwillingness or delay on the part of some of the people to evacuate their residences when dead rats appeared. The numerous persons who have taken the precaution to remove to the mandwas erected outside the city, have as yet borne immunity against plague. It has been found here this year by experience that an attack of plague follows within a month of the appearance of dead rats in a house, the residents whereof escape the danger on their evacuating it within a short time.

EXTRA RACES.

FOR SATURDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 1900.

Entries closed at 10 a.m., on Thursday, 18th January.

The Hight Weight Handicap.—Distance 1-2 Mile.

1 Mr. R. Hunter's, ch aus m Albicore, 6 years.
2 Mr. R. J. Hunter's, br aus g Wilfred, 5 years.
3 Messrs. Cavanagh and Martin's, ch aus m Hight, of the a e, 6 years
4 Mr. G. Hunter's, ch aus g The Tyler, 6 years.
5 Mr. G. Hunter's, ch aus g The Brook by Cranbrook-dam unknown, 6 years.
6 Mr. R. G. Baldocks, b aus h Teepookana, 5 years.
7 Mr. A. Smiths, bl aus g Pendant, by Tricolor—charm, aged.
8 Messrs. Cavanagh and Martin's, b aus m Wellerygang, 6 years.

Substitution Stakes.—Distance 5 furlongs.

1 Mr. S. A. W's, b a h Rejected, 13·3.
2 Mr. Syed Rashid's, g a h Waher Mahomed, 13·2 3-4.
3 H. H Maharaja Holkar's, br a h Merryleg 13·3 3-4.
4 Mr. A. M. Bushari's, b a h Patna, 13·3 3-4.
5 Mr. B's, g a g Twilight, 13·2.
6 Mr. H. Vishram's, b a h Munwar, 13·3 1-4.
7 Mr. Flower's, ch a h German, 14·0.
8 Captain Young's, b c b m My Fancy, 14·0.
9 Mr. Farmer's, ch a h Expert, 13·3.
10 Mr. Rienzi, b a h Behram, 14·0.

CECIL GRAY
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 18th Jan. 1900.

"DRY, THIN AND FALLING HAIR" is caused by want of the natural oil in the skin so essential for nourishing and stimulating its growth. ROWLANDS MACASSAR OIL provides the necessary nourishment, feeds the hair, prevents baldness, and produces a luxuriant and silky growth. Also sold in a golden colour for fair hair. Ask stores and chemists for ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, of 67, Hatton Garden, London.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE TYABJEE.)

A LAND ACQUISITION CASE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE LAND ACQUISITION ACT, AND IN THE MATTER OF GOVERNMENT AND DAYAL MULJEE.

THIS was a reference to the High Court by Mr. W. T. Morison, Collector of Bombay, who, in August last, referred for the determination of the court the matter of a plot of land, the aquisition of which was ordered by Government in a notification published in the Government Gazette of 3rd November 1898, for the purpose of an extension of the G. I. P. Railway station at Dadur. The Hon. Mr. Lang Advocate General, and Mr. Starling instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Government Solicitor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Inverarity, and Mr. H. B. Tyabjee, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Co., appeared for the complainant Dayal.

It appeared that the land in question belonged to Dayal Mulji and formed a small strip, about 108 feet by 60 feet, lying at the extreme west of his property, in the centre of which a bungalow is situated. Dayal Mulji contended before the Collector that inasmuch as the piece of land required formed part of his house, the whole of his property should be acquired by Government under section 49 of the Land Acquisition Act. When this contention was made, the Railway Company, at the Collector's suggestion, reduced their demand for land by about 73 3-9 square yards at the north end of the strip, in order that the acquisition might interfere in no way with the use of Dayal's premises. The land to be acquired then measured only 694 6-9 square yards. In spite of this reduction, said the Collector in his reference, Dayal adhered to his demand that Government should acquire the whole property. Mr. Morison said he had twice inspected the land and was of opinion that the strip to be acquired was not reasonably required for the full and unimpaired use of Dayal's house. The acquisition would not interfere with either the light or air of the house or outhouses, and there would remain outside the area to be acquired ample space for garden, approach to the outhouses and stables, and generally for the full and unimpired use of the house.

Mr. Justice Tyabjee in giving his judgment in the case, said this was a reference by the Collector under the Land Acquisition Act, and the question was whether Government were entitled to take a portion of the land belonging to Dayal Muljee, at the back of his house? Dayal contended that the land was a portion of his house, and that Government should acquire the whole or none. There seemed to be no doubt now that the expression "house" must have the same meaning as it would have in a conveyance deed; and this seemed to be clearly established by numerous cases. This contention was not contested by the Advocate-General, and it seemed incapable of being disputed "Prima facie" under section 49, particular portions of land are also parts of a house and constitute a house. The insertion of the provisions of section 49, which did not exist in the old Act, indicated clearly that there was a change in the law. And the question resolved itself into this, was the land reasonably required for the full and unimpaired use of the house? The facts were undisputed that Dayal brought the house in 1892 and had since then been building the house, that it was not yet completed, that he had incurred considerable expense in filling up the garden and making it level; and it was equally clear that he intended the garden at the back of his house to be used for the purposes of the house, while his plans and arrangements would be materially altered if this plot sought to be acquired was taken away, for there was a well in the garden which would have to be filled up. There was no doubt that, under the old law, this piece would be part of the "house," But now what was the meaning of the provisions of section 49? What was the meaning of the words "reasonably required for the full and unimpaired use of the house?" The question was, can the house be used as before though there may be changes? It must be remembered that the G. I. P. Railway Company would not be much inconvenienced if they acquired the whole, or if they acquired none at all. Besides, they sought to acquire it compulsorily. His lordship was of opinion that the piece of land was reasonably required for the full and unimpaired use of the house. His lordship therefore found the issue in favour of Dayal Mulji, and with costs. The Collector was bound to take the whole or none at all.

OBLIGATIONS OF AN INDEMNITY BOND.

J. E. SASSOON AND OTHERS *vs.* SIR. JEHANGIR COWASJI JEHANGIR AND ANOTHER.

The plaintiffs' claim was for Rs. 14,550 with interest from 8th June 1896, and for damages and costs. The plaintiffs are merchants trading in partnership under the name of E. D. Sassoon and Co. The Hon. Mr. Lang, Mr. Inverarity, and M. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert and Company, appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Raikes and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Pestanji Rustim and Kola, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiffs stated that in 1896 they agreed to purchase from the defendants certain premises at Chinchpoogly, which defendants at the time represented as belonging to them. Before the Indenture was executed, the plaintiffs declined to purchase a portion of the premises as it appeared doubtful whether the portion in dispute was the defendants' own private property. It was, however, agreed that the plaintiffs should purchase the whole of the premises on the defendants' giving an indemnity bond. Upon receiving the latter, the plaintiffs paid Rs. 1,09,278-8-0. In the bond the defendants bound themselves in the sum of Rs. 14,550 that the plaintiffs should have full possession of the property and not be molested. Plaintiffs stated that afterwards the Government of Bombay set up a title to a part of the premises, and refused to recognise plaintiffs' title to the same. The defendants having failed to fulfil the obligations of the indemnity bond the plaintiffs filed the suit to recover its value.

The defendants said the portion of the premises referred to in the bond was wanted by the plaintiffs, but they were doubtful if the same was not a public passage. It was solely in consequence of that doubt that the defendants executed the bond. Afterwards the defendants erected barriers on the land which were objected to by Government and the Municipality, but the objections were subsequently withdrawn. Defendants submitted they had complied with the terms of the bond. They denied that Government had refused to recognise the plaintiffs' title to the property, for the Collector had informed them that the same would be done if they paid the assessment imposed by him. Defendants submitted the suit should be dismissed.

His lordship in deciding the suit held that plaintiffs had failed to prove that there had been a breach of the agreement, or that the claim of Government was lawful, or had amounted to a disturbance. His lordship dismissed the suit with costs.

LIABILITY OF A RAILWAY COMPANY.

THE question of liability of a Railway Company was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Mahomed Hoosain Hakim, Fifth Judge of the Small Causes Court, in a suit, in which, Bhalshunker Aditram sought to recover, from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, the sum of Rs. 223-9-0, being the value of four packages containing wearing appael, cooking pots, and sundry other articles despatched from the Grant Road Railway Station to his native place at Idar under an invoice dated the 17th February last, which the Railway Company failed to deliver to the plaintiff.—Mr. Shamrao M. Rele, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. Vernon Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Co., represented the Railway Company.

His Honour, in giving judgment, said :—The main question, which I have to decide in this suit, is whether the fire which occurred in the waggon of the defendant Company is attributable to the negligence of the defendant Company. The plaintiff has no doubt suffered a loss on account of the fire, and the question which I have to determine is whether the defendant Company is answerable for such loss. I have consulted all the authorities quoted at the Bar, but I am not able to find that the defendant Company is guilty of negligence. There is no evidence that any act or omission on the part of the defendant Company has caused the fire. I am of opinion that Section 73 of the Indian Railway Act of 1890 protects the defendant Company. My opinion is that fire was due to spontaneous combustion. I don't think it is possible to put in shafts for ventilation, such as those proposed by Mr. Rele, considering that the waggon has to be made waterproof from the top. But it must be remembered the waggon was not air-tight. The defendant Company has shown that it has taken such prudent care as was possible for it to take, and the law as applicable to India does not exact anything more from the defendant Company. I find the defendant Company took such care as is contemplated by Sections 151 and 152 of the Contract Act. My findings are :—The defendant Company has not by act of omission been negligent in any way, and Section 72 of the Indian Railway Act of 1890 protects the Company; the fire was due to spontaneous combustion and not to crackers. The evidence shows that the plaintiff had consigned some brass and copper pots. These were melted by the fire and sold as old metal by the defendant Company. Mr. Bayley for the defendant Company and Mr. Rele for plaintiff have agreed that in case the Court holds the defendant Company is not liable for negligence the proportionate value of the pots payable to plaintiff should be Rs. 25. As I have held the defendant Company is not liable for negligence in any way plaintiff is entitled to the Rs. 25. There is also a sum of Rs. 1-4-0 for railway fare, which the defendant Company is willing to give to plaintiff. Decree for plaintiff for Rs. 26-4 and costs in proportion. No professional costs because each side has lost and won. Note :—The articles belonging to plaintiff in Court to be returned to plaintiff.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in roundair-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

A MEETING of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 9th January :—

THE SEAMEN'S MISSION.

A letter was read from the Lord Bishop of Bombay, dated 7th December bringing to notice the present condition and needs of the Seamen's Institute, and observing that a second donation of Rs. 5,000 from the Port Trustees would enable the committee to carry out satisfactorily all that is necessary to be done in the renovation of the Institute and adjoining buildings. The engineer estimated the cost of the necessary repairs to the building at about Rs. 1,500.

A minute by the Chairman, was submitted, dated 21st December saying that the Institute is most deserving of the Trustees' support, that a place of the kind is a necessity in the moral interest of the many sailors, &c. coming to the Docks, and recommending that a sum be added to the amounts of the estimates above referred to, to help the funds of the Institute which are exhausted, making the Trustees' total contribution amount to Rs. 3,000 and proposing lastly that the Trustees' engineer should carry out the pairs and debit the contribution with the actual cost only for labour, materials and such like, and that the balance remaining from the Trustees' contribution of Rs. 3,000 should be paid over to the committee.

It was resolved that the Chairman's proposals be approved, subject to the sanction of Government.

MILITARY EXEMPT FROM TOLL.

A memorandum was submitted from the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, dated 8th November, forwarding, for an expression of the Trustees' views, copies of the letter from the Government of India, Legislative Department, and of the Bill to amend the law relating to the exemption from tolls of persons and property belonging to the Army with the statement of objects and reasons.

The docks and bunders committees reported stating that the Trustees' case has been repeatedly and exhaustively presented to Government, and that they agree with him that the Trustees cannot now usefully say more than has already been urged, and proposing to reply to Government as follows :—I have the honour to acknowledge yours, dated 8th November and to refer Government to the Trustees' previous correspondence on the subject of the revenue derived in the form of a toll on troops, and to express the Trustees' hope that in abolishing the toll, Government will be prepared to make sufficient payment to the Trustees for the special facilities which are provided at this Port. The draft reply was approved.

EXCESS OF EXPENDITURE.

A note was read by the Secretary, dated 3rd January reporting excesses under the following heads over the provision made in the budget for 1899-1900:—1. Excess expenditure in issuing the loan of 1899 Rs. 3 098. 2. Excess under general charges on account of the cost of new scrip for loan and for renewal of securities and debentures in circulation Rs. 4 600. 3. Excess under books, stationery and printing, Rs. 1,800, and explaining fully the cause of the excess over the sanctioned expenditure.

The amounts were ordered to be placed to the debit of anticipated surplus revenue.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

The honourable Mr. A. Abercrombie, the honourable Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram and Mr. S. M. Moses were appointed members of a committee to assist the chairman in the preparation of the budget estimates for 1900-1901.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 5th Jan. 1900.	Total from 1st April to 5th Jan. 1900.	For week ending 5th Jan. 1900.	Total from 1st April to 5th Jan. 1900.
Vessels piloted into harbour	12	753	15	765
Do. do. out of do.	18	760	19	763
Do. transported	15	521	12	540
Do

ANOTHER GOOD OFFER.
Rs. 50 FOR Rs. 25.
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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it reserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public, which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our clientele of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general.

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, THURSDAY, JAN. 18.

THE Bank of England has reduced its rate of interest half per cent. from 5 per cent to 4 1-2 per cent.

THURSDAY EVENING, JAN. 18.

Under advices from London, dated yesterday, the money market quotations were as follows:—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 5-8+1-16
Bar Silver	27 5-16×1-16
French Rentes	100 — 1-4
2 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan	110 1-2×1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Government Paper	94
Paris Exchange	25·20
3 months sight Discount	3 5-8
6 "	3 7-8
Paid into the Bank of England	£250,000.

EXCHANGE opened irregular this morning with T. T. offering at 1-4 3-16 to 1-4 1-4 and credits from 1-4 17-32 to 1-4 5-8; later on they settled down to—

T. T.	1-4 1-4
D. D.	9-32
2 months' sight credits	9-16
3 month's sight Francs	174 1-4

Towards the close of the day, however, 1 4 9-32 for Bank Demand could not be obtained.

COUNCILS.—At yesterdays biddings for Council Bills on India for Rs. 50,00,000.

Rs.	20,80,000	went to Calcutta.
"	16,70,000	" Bombay.
"	4,20,000	" Madras.
Rs.	41,70,000	

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay, 1-4 5-32. Minimum rate received 83 per cent.; above that in full.

Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay, 16·16.

TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS:—

Rs.	10,00,000	to Calcutta.
"	21,80,000	" Bombay.
"	7,00,000	" Madras.
Rs.	38,00,000	

Tenders on Calcutta and Bombay, 1 4 1-4. Minimum rate received 83 per cent.; above that in full.

Average rate of allotment to Calcutta and Bombay, 16·35.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday, Rs. 1,51,30,000.

Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 50,00,000.

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS—

Bills on Bombay, Rs. 2,00,000.....1-4 3-16.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Owing to the rise in Consols this market opened steady at 95 9-16, improving during the day to 95 13-16, on account of good political news of British success in the Transvaal. Ready paper is 5-16 lower than forward.

The Bank of Bengal Cash balance is 47 lakhs up and the rate of interest remains unchanged.

STOCKS AND SHARES.—

Bank of Bombay	1,245×D
Bank of Bengal	1,175 ×D
Manockji Petit	1,625
Bombay Trading Corporation	6,700
do do New Issue	1,690

COTTON.—Liverpool closed steady; Manchester firm; Surats quiet; and Arrivals steady.

Total day's Sales	10,000 bales.
For Speculation and for Export	500 "
Total day's Imports	12,000 "
Fair brown Egyptians	6 15-16

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Jan.	Jan-Feb.	Feb-March	April-May	May-June
4·23	4·18	4·15	4·9	4·6
+1	+1	+1	+1	—

Yesterday's Receipts at U. S. Ports	41,000
Exports to Great Britain	13,000
" France and Continent	32,000
Mid.-Uplands	7 11-16+1-16
Futures, April	7·33+4
" July	7·40+4
Silver in New York	59 1-2
Exchange on London	487 3-8+1-8

Tone of the market steady and business small.

Prices—March, Good Broach, 224. Bengal F. Good, January, 199; March 194. Fine Bhawnagar May, 196; Good, 216. Mill Consumptions—500 Bengal, 186. 300 Khandesh, 205.

Exports—100 Karanja, 211; 300 Javra, old, 192; and 1,500 Khandesh 205-7.

The following gives the receipts into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales.
Khandeish	100
Barsee and Nuggur	443
Berar	1,372
Total Oomras	1,967
Hinghunghaut	161
Dhollera	193
Broach	349
Coupta & Dharwar	204
Bengals	2,206
Sind	353
Persian	14
Americans	195
Total	5,642

WHEAT.—Business small. Market quiet.

White Pessy 91 per cent	Prices unchanged.
Do. 85 "	
No. 1 Club Delhi	
Red Delhi	
Hard Yellow	
Red Ahmedabad	
Hard Red	

SEEDS.—Business small. Market quiet.

Linseed	Prices unchanged
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	
do. do. Cawnpore	
do. Red do.	
Gingelly white	
Do. mixed	

The following shew the arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday:—

	cwt.
Wheat	775
Linseed	1,259
Rapeseed	262
Gingellyseed	10,966
Poppyseed	19
Groundnuts	1,064
Castorseed	1,309
Rice	35,095

RAILWAY RETURNS

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

APPROXIMATE return of traffic for week ended 6th January, 1900, on 461 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	1,02,000	2,65,000	4,000	3,71,000
Or per mile of Railway	221	575	9	805
For previous weeks of half-year	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total for 1 week	1,02,000	2,65,000	4,000	3,71,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,00,855	2,17,724	1,951	3,20,530
Per mile of Ry. do.	219	472	4	695
Total to corresponding date do.	1,00,855	2,17,724	1,951	3,20,530

Increase for the week.....Rs. 50,470
Ditto to date ..... " 50,470

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Bhatinda and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 6th January 1900, on 1,645·86 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	*1,30,000	4,70,000	7,000	6,07,000
Or per mile of Railway	79	286	4	369
For previous weeks of half-year	...	...	...	...
Total for 1 week	1,30,000	4,70,000	7,000	6,07,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,04,954	3,43,976	6,494	4,55,424
Per mile of Ry do.	63	205	4	272
Total to corresponding date do.	1,04,954	3,43,976	6,494	4,55,424

*Includes Rs. 25,000 on account of hire and haulage of Postal Vehicles.

Increase for the week .....Rs. 151,576
Do. to date ..... " 151,576

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.
SUBSCRIBERS to the WAR TELEGRAM EXTRAS, Rs. 2, can have the same delivered as they arrive.
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

NOBLE—ELKES—January 15, at St Thomas's Cathedral, Bombay, by the Rev O M Barham, Florence Isabel, daughter of the late Eduard Elkes of Manchester, to Hubert A E Noble, L R C P and S, son of the Rev William Noble, Eldon Vicarage Bishop Auckland, Durham. (Manchester papers please copy.)

SURAT.

DEATH.

DUMASIA—January 17, Manockji Kavasji Dumasia, aged 75, at his residence, at Rustompura, Surat.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

KEAYS—January 11, at Multan, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel W Keays, R A M C, of a son.

DEATH.

WILDEN—January 13, at Lahore, after a long and painful illness (concussion of spine), Ellen, aged 34 years, the beloved wife of Staff Sergeant J Wilden, Government Telegraph Department (Unattached List.)

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JANUARY 19, 1900.

THE mystery of the military situation is made more mysterious than ever by the telegrams now to hand. Sir Charles Warren who was marching east to Weenen, with 11,000 men, is suddenly heard of crossing the Tugela, five miles to the west of Potgieter's drift, which is some miles west of Colenso. He made good his passage, notwithstanding heavy artillery and rifle fire from the Boers, who, it is stated, are entrenched five miles from the river. Our correspondent tells us that General Lyttleton's force with howitzers and Naval guns bombarded the Boers position at the five miles distance and elicited no reply. The enemy's position is strong and well entrenched. We hear little of Sir Redvers Buller, except that in a reconnaisance along the Tugela on the 15th he had one private wounded. What is inexplicable is that, having seized Potgieter drift over a week ago, presumably intending to force the passage, we hear nothing more of that movement. We learn instead that General Warren, in full march eastward to Weenen, suddenly makes volte face and marching westward past General Buller, crosses the river, five miles higher up. It might have been supposed that if the pont at which Warren crossed was more suitable to the purpose than the drift seized by Buller, the latter would have turned it to account, instead of leaving it for Warren, who was far to the east. According to the *Times'* correspondent everything was to be decided in the twenty-four hours that are now passed. But nothing is concluded as yet. The turning operation has scarce begun. If it be true that the Boers have evacuated Colenso the inference must be that they now occupy the strong position confronting General Warren, and have taken a position in the hills between the Tugela and Ladysmith, which were entrenched six weeks since, to block an advance from the river to the relief of Sir George White's force. Lord Roberts in a private letter to the War Office, that has found its way into the papers, advises that mobilisation should be suspended in England until General Buller reports the results of his turning movement. If that succeeds the troops at present in South Africa will be sufficient. If they fail a Cavalry Brigade should immediately embark, and every available man will be required. A truly frank letter to be given to the public by the War Office which is so reticent about trifles! We are told further that twelve transports are detained at Durban for the conveyance of part of the forces now in Natal to Port Elizabeth, if a change of plans becomes necessary.

Every one will, of course, understand that it is in contemplation to leave only a containing force in Natal, and to concentrate the bulk of the troops north of Cape Colony, with a view to a general advance through the Orange Free State to Bloemfontein, and eventually to Pretoria and Johannesburg. It has been said over and over again by experts that the best way to relieve Ladysmith, Kimberley and Mafeking would be to carry the war, not into Africa—for they are already there—but into the Orange Free State, so that the Free Staters, now co-operating with the Transvaalers in Natal and at the Modder River, would be compelled to return to defend their homesteads and their capital. A very similar calculation led Napoleon to march on Moscow. When he arrived it was in flames, and all the efforts of his troops could not extinguish them. Bloemfontein is not Moscow; it is a very small town, with a population numbering 2,800 when they are all at home. It has been half empty for some time past, the men and boys of fifteen being away soldiering. The Government has removed their offices and archives to Pretoria, showing thereby that they foresee the probable occupation of their capital by the British. The garrison some two months ago, consisted of twenty-one troopers, who could not well offer a very strenuous opposition to the invader. The occupation of the town would have no strategic, and but little moral, effect. The railway to it was wrecked by the Free Staters some time since, so that it might not be of use to the enemy. Of course it could be relaid, but that would be a tedious process, occupying a good deal of time. The country itself is not overflowing with milk and honey. There is a good deal of sand and very little water.

An adventurous Jesuit mission, composed mostly of Germans accustomed to rough it, travelled from the Cape to the Zambesi shortly after the Jameson Raid, at Christmas in 1895. Their hardships began when they entered the Free State. The loose sand was difficult to march over, the farm-houses were few and far between, and provisions and water were very scarce. Matters did not improve much when they entered Rhodesia, and before they arrived at the Zambesi some of their number died from starvation. Of course a army, well-equipped and with sufficient transport, would fare better in a march to Bloemfontein and beyond. But as we have recently seen there is not sufficient transport for the divisions now in the field, and as their numbers increase the pinch will be more and more felt. The letters of private soldiers to their friends at home frequently mention that they were without sufficient food, for days while on the march. One of them relates that four men had one biscuit between them and a drink of coffee before commencing the ten-hours' fighting at Modder River. The plight of a force launched into the sandy plains of the Free State, would not be any better than that of Methuen's force before they got astride of the Modder. It is as well to bear this in mind when we hear that the war will be brought to an early conclusion by an advance on Bloemfontein. That way lies the danger of disappointments, quite as real as those that have attended the occupation of isolated positions like Ladysmith, Mafeking, Kimberley, Glencoe, and Dundee, which was at one moment deemed in the acme of strategic wisdom. It would be safer to put one's money on General Buller's turning movement, now in progress, and so far promising well.

THE year 1898 was a period of exceptional stress and strain for the colony of Mauritius. The sugar crop showed a shortage of five lakhs, and a large amount of food had to be imported at a large cost, owing to the unprecedentedly high prices prevailing in the Indian markets, the result chiefly of plague and famine. The colony thus suffered from a serious contraction of the purchasing power of the community, while the cost of provisionment, to which their purchasing power must of necessity be largely devoted, was increased beyond all previous record. These difficulties were made still more grave by the stringency of the Indian money market. The Indian banks were in consequence compelled to restrict their operations and the facilities given for the transaction of business between Mauritius and India, and our local traders found the resources of their correspondents in India limited to an extent which forced them to meet their obligations in India by the export of specie. It became necessary, therefore, to take exceptional measures to avert the public calamity which threatened the community, and the crisis was averted by Government coming forward to assist the financial institutions of the colony to secure the regular course of commercial transactions, and the regular payment of wages and pecuniary obligations in the colony. The measures adopted included the issue by the Government of drafts on Bombay, the temporary suspension of the law requiring the redemption of currency notes in specie, a loan to the Commercial Bank, and a loan to planters. These measures were entirely successful, and the crisis was fortunately followed by a bumper sugar crop, the export of sugar for the season 1898-99 exceeding the highest previous record by over 30,000 tons. Only an insignificant part of the crop derived any advantage from the rise of prices resulting from the countervailing Duties Act passed by the Government of India, and the average prices realised were probably the lowest on record. But the crop of the season now commencing is of exceptional promise, and will realise the full benefit of the Act, for the passing of which this colony has reason to be profoundly grateful. The financial crisis of the year, or rather the causes that brought it about, affected every branch of the public revenue, and it became necessary not only to reduce the expenditure of the year to the lowest possible amount consistent with the efficient administration of the public service, but to impose additional sources of taxation. The expenditure of the year was reduced below the expenditure of 1897 by very nearly Rs. 5,00,000, while the additional taxation imposed was estimated to increase the revenue of an average year by about the same amount. Notwithstanding these measures the revenue of the year 1898 amounting to Rs. 76,20 318 or Rs. 3,76,386 less than that of the preceding year, fell short of the expenditure, amounting to Rs. 81,31,465, by Rs. 5,11,147. This deficit was met out of Treasury balances. The necessity for the measures adopted to bring about an equilibrium of revenue and expenditure may be easily shown. The average revenue of the colony for the five years preceding 1898 was Rs. 83,51,569, and the average expenditure Rs. 84,23,881, showing a considerable excess of expenditure over revenue. The defect of equilibrium was concurrent with the falling fortunes of the colony, as indicated by a statement in the Blue-book report, showing that while the value of imports in 1894 was Rs. 3,28,52,313, it fell in 1898 to Rs. 2,63,26,007. During the same period the value of the exported produce of the colony, amounting in 1894 to Rs. 2,94,97,245, fell in 1897 to Rs. 2,34,23,412. These figures throw light on the causes of the financial depression of 1898. The superior fortunes of the sugar industry during the last part of that year, however, raised the value of the exported produce of the colony to Rs. 2,60,13,061, but the realisation of the sugar crop was too late to affect, to any considerable extent, the revenues of the year. It has, however, had a marked influence on the revenue of the current financial year.

SEVERAL Indian towns inhabited by Parsis have taken up Mr. Dinshah Ardeshir Talayarkhan's suggestion that public prayers may be offered for the success of British arms in South Africa. Mr. Dinshah believed that this was a quiet course to remove the false and ignorant impression, which once prevailed in some quarters, that the English people, whatever their unpreparedness, had undertaken the war to deprive the Boers of their country and autonomy. The Parsi Anjuman at Karachi, a correspondent informs us, fixed a day in last Christmas week, which was also a sacred and an important "Ghamber" day of the Parsis, when they met in their Sader Bazar Fire-Temple and offered prayers in Zend and Gujerati, specially composed by a Zend Parsi scholar, the assemblage being called by two leading members, Messrs. P. B. Kotwal and S. M. Bilimoria. It was composed of a large number of Parsi gentlemen, as well as ladies and children, testifying to the popularity of the movement. At Calicut, in a similar loyal and enthusiastic gathering, rice was freely distributed to the poor, hundreds of whom joined the Parsis, headed by the well-known Seth Manekji Dhunjibhai Mugaseth, one of the oldest merchants on the Malabar Coast in wishing long life and prosperity to her Majesty the Queen-Empress and success to her troops in South Africa. An account has already been published of similar proceedings at Surat, Broach, Lanowli, and elsewhere, and it is understood that the trustees of the Parsi Panchayet at Bombay have also decided to offer public prayers at the next opportune moment that may present itself.

IT has hitherto been a matter of common belief, founded on confident assertion, that the Boers have no bayonets for their Mauser rifles. The reason given for that singular omission was that the bayonet deflects the rifle when the marksman is taking aim, and is therefore an encumbrance—and an encumbrance only—as the bullet and the magazine supply are far more effective than the bayonet, which has thus become useless and obsolete. That was the opinion of General Grant, who said that if he had to fight the Civil War over again he would not have a bayonet in his army, as they were never once used in any of the campaigns. The question of their continued employment in the Continental armies was much discussed, but in the result they were retained, though much reduced in weight and length. The objection that the bayonet spoils the shooting by deflecting the muzzle disappears, for, as every one knows, the bayonet is not fixed while firing is going on. But it is convenient to have it ready if a charge is ordered as it has to be resisted. We now learn from a correspondent of the *Times* that the German Mauser used by the Boers has a small attachable bayonet. The rifle has a range of three thousand metres and is sighted up to two thousand. The elongated bullet is slightly less in diametre than that of the German army rifle, or the Lee-Metford, or the ordinary lead pencil. The wound it makes is, therefore, slight, and easily healed, unless it hits and pulverises a bone.

THE review of the administration of mofussil civil hospitals and dispensaries in the Bombay Presidency during 1898 has just been issued, and it is gratifying to note that Surgeon General Bainbridge reports that the work performed has been uniformly good and up to an excellent standard of efficiency. This is the more creditable to the staff, as they have had to carry on their professional duties at a time when plague was prevalent and consequently creating additional work for most of the officials. The income amounted to nearly seven lakhs, the expenditure totalling at Rs. 6,89,189. A new hospital is desirable at Belgaum, and while not condemning the existing one General Bainbridge points out several defects in the present building. On the whole he has little or no complaint to make in respect to the existing buildings, which for the most part are suitable in structure and well staffed.

IT was resolved at the meeting of the Municipal Corporation, yesterday, to forward Mr. Santo Crimp's reports on the subject of drainage and water-supply to the Municipal Commissioner for favour of his remarks and suggestions.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR has accepted the resignation of the Hon. Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C.I.E., I.C.S., of his office as an additional member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

MR. H. BATTY, M.A., Barrister-at-Law, I.C.S., and Mr. Basil Lang, the Advocate-General of Bombay, have been appointed additional members of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making laws and regulations.

LIEUTENANT G. WARNEFORD is appointed to hold a special temporary appointment as Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Palunpur, in connection with the famine.

LIEUTENANT H. S. STRONG is appointed Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and "ex-officio" Assistant to the Political Superintendent, Savantvadi.

THE provisional recognition of the appointment by the Government of India of Don Pompero Diaz Cossio as Consul for Spain at Bombay has been confirmed by her Majesty's Government.

WITH the sanction of her Majesty's Government the Governor-General in Council is pleased to recognise the appointment of Mr. Franz Koch as acting Consul for Germany at Aden, during the absence of Mr. S. Schmuck.

KHAN BAHADUR C. M. CURSETJEE, Third Judge of the Small Causes Court, Bombay, is granted privilege leave on full pay for one month, from the 22nd instant.

MR. L. C. CRUMP, I.C.S., Under Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments, is granted furlough for one year and ten months.

THE Hon'ble Mr. Justice E. M. H. Fulton, I.C.S. has been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

MR. R. J. C. LORD, I.C.S., is appointed Under-Secretary to Government in the Political, Judicial and Legislative Departments and Secretary to the Bombay Legislative Council.

MR. R. E. ENTHOVEN, I.C.S., Personal Assistant to the Collector of Poona, is appointed a Magistrate of the First Class and a District Magistrate for a period of three months.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to appoint Mr. J. J. Heaton, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Thana.

MR. S. R. ARTHUR, I.C.S., is appointed Forest Settlement Officer in the Satara District.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is pleased to appoint Mr. Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, Barrister-at-Law, to be Collector of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, vice Mr. R. N. Coghlan, retiring.

DR. S. S. NIGHTINGALE is appointed district medical officer under the Famine Relief Code for the Panch Mahals District.

MAJOR C. H. N. PRICE, D.S.O., is appointed to act as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi, vice Lieutenant-Colonel J. C. Swann.

MR. E. GRAY, I.C.S., is appointed a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Mr. R. M. Kennedy, I.C.S., resigned.

MR. C. HUDSON, I.C.S., is appointed Inspector of Factories within the limits of Nagar Taluka.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending January 16 was 2,208, giving a death-rate of 136·23 per annum per thousand as against 75·87 the corresponding period of last year, and 70·61 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 204 died from fevers; 143, small-pox; 85, measles; 428, plague; 3, cholera 197, phthisis; 113, diseases of the nervous system; 313, affections of the respiratory organs; 151, diarrhœa; 83, dysentery; 55, still-born; 191 old age and debility; 22, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—72 Jain, 68 Brahmin; 5 Lingaet; 10 Bhattia; 1,259 Hindu of other caste; 307 Hindu lowcaste; 377 Mussalman; 41 Parsee; 4 Jew; 42 Native Christian; 5 Eurasian; 10 European; 3 Negro-African; 5 other and unknown races. The total number of births was 247 as against 201 the corresponding period of last year, and 234 the average over the past five years.

THE Government of India are likely to have their stock of gold considerably increased, as big shipments of sovereigns from the Cape to this country have been made. Some of the steamers carrying the gold have already arrived.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY has consented to attend the annual meeting of the Asiatic Society on the 7th February, when he will speak on the subject of "Ancient Buildings in India."

THE Government of India are arranging to purchase 1,000 horses in Australia, at a cost of 6 3-4 lakhs, for the British Cavalry and Artillery, with a view to procuring a sufficient number of acclimatised horses when the number of troops on the Indian establishment has been restored to its normal complement.

WE regret to record the death at Lucknow, on Tuesday, of Lieutenant Unthank, 3rd Hussars. The deceased officer was playing polo on the previous afternoon when he collided with another player and was thrown heavily, receiving such injuries that he succumbed a few hours later. Lieutenant Unthank was a fine cross-country rider and extremely popular.

THE reasons for stopping leave to Indian military officers except on medical certificate or exceptionally urgent private affairs may be briefly explained. A considerable number of Staff Corps officers have gone or are going to South Africa, and regiments are already shorthanded owing to the demands for plague and famine work. The usual wastage is going on, while some officers at home have managed to get employment at the seat of war. Under these circumstances leave to officers has been temporarily stopped, pending the development of events in South Africa. It has not, however, been considered necessary to recall officers of the Indian Service now on leave, but those returning will replace their fortunate comrades who are campaigning. The demand for famine work is likely to be very great a few months hence.

THE plague returns for the week ending the 13th instant show 1,279 deaths against 1,386 in the previous week. There was a serious increase of mortality in Bombay City, 359 deaths as compared with 282, but the number in Bombay Presidency was 605 as against 750. Five deaths occurred in Allahabad District, 64 in Calcutta and 49 in the Central Province. The numbers in Mysore State decined from 148 to 40, but those in Hyderabad rose from 54 to 101.

THE Zam Frontier Levy Post, which was attacked and looted on the night of the 10th January, was held by about 15 rifles, and attacked by fifty Mahsuds, who surprised the fort, killing 5 and wounding one of the garrison and capturing a quantity of ammunition and several rifles. Zam is only four miles from the Tank border. Major Dodgson, Commanding in the Shahore Valley, on receipt of the news moved out and blocked the passes, while the Officer Commanding the Jandola Post and Hardri Kuch took similar measures. The parties were out all day from 5 a.m. till dusk, but the raiders were not met with, although no chances were given them of getting by. The conclusion is that they must have escaped into Mahsud territory lower down the Valley.

A FORECAST of the Burma rice crop dated December 31st shows the yield to be even larger than was anticipated. The estimated area under paddy cultivation in the fourteen principal rice-growing districts is reported as 6,053,937 acres, or an increase of 44,264 acres over the figures furnished for November. The most noticeable increase is in Prome, Thongwa, Thaton, Tharrawadi and Pegu. It is now estimated that there will be available for export the enormous amount of 2,020,881 tons of cargo rice, equivalent to 1,712,611 tons of cleaned rice. Prices are ruling high, so Burma will benefit very materially from this record crop.

THE news published in the Calcutta papers regarding the Mundah rising in Chota Nagpur seems to have given an exaggerated view of matters. Official reports show that the Mundahs unquestionably committed some murders and looted several villages. Two companies of the 6th Jats were sent out pending the arrival of the Military Police from Bhagulpore. The sepoys found the Mundahs holding a hill some 300 feet high, their women and children being with them. They were called upon to surrender, but replied with shouts of derison, their leader having imbued them with the usual belief that the bullets would not harm them. Some volleys were then fired over their heads, but they still continued defiant, replying with showers of stones and shorting arrows at the troops. The latter then fired directly at them killing two or three (not forty as stated in some ports). The Mundahs then fled, leaving their loot behind, with some women, who were taken prisoners. They have taken to the jungles, and will now be hunted down by the Military Police. The disturbance has really collapsed, but it will probably be considered desirable to quarter police in some of the Mundah villages.

As an instance of the severity of the drought in certain districts of the Central Provinces it may be stated that all but the mail trains on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway have had to reduce speed the delay being caused by difficulty in obtaining wate, for the engines.

SOME 1,150 muleteers and transport drivers will be shipped from Bombay shortly with a complement of British officers and non-commissioned officers. They will be organised in three small corps for service with the field army at the Cape. As the Khyber Movable Column has been broken up, its transport will be taken bodily.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal leaves Calcutta on the 24th instant, for a short tour in Behar. Sir John Woodburn will visit Mozufferpore, Bettiah, Motihari, Chupra, Hatwa, Bankipore and Gidhaur, returning to Calcutta on the 10th February. At Mozufferpore His Honour's visit is timed to coincide with the annual inspection of the Behar Light Horse by the General Officer Commanding the Allahabad District.

THE three batteries in India, without men or horses, which are to be sent to South Africa, will be ready for shipment by the 25th instant. The reserve kept in India is eleven batteries, so that guns, carriges and equipment are always ready to replace losses on service. There is also an ample reserve of ammunition which will permit of 500 rounds per gun being sent at the same time.

ON the last day of the Cherap festival, at Cottayam an elephant, brought for the use of the Pagoda, "turned mad," whereupon the spectators and officers who attended the ceremony got frightened, and stampeded away. A boy who was sitting at the time on the parapet of a well was accidentally knocked over and was drowned. He was a candicate at the last Matriculation examination held in the C. M. S. College.

WE have received from the Intelligence Branch of the Quartermaster-General's Department, India, a well executed sketch map of the country round Ladysmith, on tha scale of two miles to an inch. The map is particularly useful and interesting at the present juncture, though it is not quite sufficiently detailed to suit Press requirements. It is copied from a map of the Intelligence Division of the War Office

A WELL-KNOWN firm of photographers in Madras sends to Native gentlemen a card "with best wishes for a pleasant Pongul." There are three pictures on the card, representing respectively an ascetic, a religious procession, and a dancing girl! Asceticism, religious pomp, and a partiality for dancing girls seem, remarks the "Indian Social Reformer," to be the three prominent features of Hindu society which strike a foreigner.

THE half year just closed will be the Madras Railway Company's record half year as far as gross receipts are concerned. The receipts amount to 59 lakhs against a previous record, in 1896 of 57 lakhs. Expenses however have been heavy as revenue has had to bear the cost of six new engines. These new engines ought to have been charged against the last 3 half years, but the Engineers' strike at Home delayed their completion.

THE "Standard" correspondent at Lisbon says:—It is believed in official circles here that it will be some time before the Berne Arbitration Award in regard to the Delagoa Bay Railway is published. The Arbitrators, it is said, have not the least wish to hasten matters. The Secretary of the Commission I am told, has not yet begun to deal with the various papers which will have to be published, and it will take him a couple of years to get through them.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS.

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE COMBINED MOVEMENT DEVELOPING.

TUGELA CROSSED AT TWO POINTS.

BOER POSITION STRONGLY ENTRENCHED.

BOMBARDED ALL WEDNESDAY BY HOWITZERS AND NAVAL GUNS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The following information was despatched from Spearman's Farm on Wednesday night:—

Last Wednesday Lord Dundonald with the Cavalry Brigade marched from Frere and occupied a strong position dominating Potgieter's Drift. To strengthen his position a column of Infantry was subsequently sent.

This morning General Lyttleton's Brigade, with new howitzers, crossed the Tugela and with the naval guns took up a position on Mount Alice. They bombarded the Boers' position, five miles north, all day. The Boers made no reply.

Sir Charles Warren's Division crossed the river five miles higher up.

The combined movement is now developing. The Boer position is very strong, and well entrenched.

A NEW SOUTH WALES LANCER DETACHMENT OVERWHELMED.

Rensburg, Wednesday.—On Tuesday near Nomal's Farm a patrol of nineteen of the New South Wales Lancers were overwhelmed by a Boer force. Two were killed and fourteen captured, only three escaping.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

DETAILS OF GENERAL WARREN'S CROSSING.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

A Reuter message from Spearman's camp, dated 17th instant, states that the enemy who were a mile from the opposite bank of the Tugela River fired volleys on General Warren's advance guard. Our Artillery thereupon opened fire from a kopje, covering the parties who were crossing in the pont and drove off the enemy. The engineers then constructed a pontoon bridge, and the whole force crossed the river.

GENERAL BULLER REPORTS TO LORD ROBERTS THE CROSSING OF THE TUGELA.

ENEMY STRONGLY ENTRENCHING THEIR POSITION.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

A telegram sent by General Buller to Lord Roberts states that one Brigade with a howitzer battery has crossed the Tugela River at Potgieter's Drift, and that General Warren has thrown a pontoon bridge over Trichard's Drift, five miles further west. Part of General Warren's force crossed the River on the 17th, and the remainder was expected to be on the north bank this morning. General Warren says that he hopes to be able to turn the enemy's position, which is situated five miles to his right front, and is being strongly entrenched.

BRITISH SUCCESS NEAR POTGIETERS DRIFT.

THE TUGELA CROSSED BY GENERAL WARREN.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The "Times" publishes a telegram from Spearmansfarm, dated the 17th instant, stating that the force, which marched westward under Lord Dundonald on the 10th, dashingly occupied the hills above Potgietersdrift, completely surprising the Boers.

The same evening a force of infantry followed.

General Lyttleton's brigade crossed the Tugela yesterday (16th), and to-day shelled the Boer trenches beyond with howitzers.

General Warren's force is now crossing the Tugela at Trichardsdrift, five miles above, unopposed, though the Boers are holding a position five miles from the River.

The "Standard" publishes a telegram from Ladysmith, dated 6th inst., which states that the Boers captured 30 wounded Gordons in the attack that was delivered on that day.

WARREN'S FORCE EFFECTS A LODGMENT.

LONDON, JAN. 18.

The "Daily Telegraph," in a telegram from Spearmansfarm, states that General Warren crossed the Tugela, near Wagon Drift, with all arms in the face of a hot and heavy fire from the Boer cannon and rifles. He effected a most satisfactory lodgment, two miles further on, towards Sproenkop.

THE BUNDESRATH RELEASED.

GREAT BRITAIN HAS TO PAY.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The German steamer Bundesrath, which was seized by the British, at Delagoa Bay, is to be released immediately, and Great Britain has to pay a heavy indemnity, besides having deeply irritated Germany.

DEPARTURE OF THE NEW SOUTH WALES CONTINGENT.

The New South Wales Contingent sailed to-day from Sydney for the Cape. The greatest enthusiasm was displayed and their send-off was magnificent, fully 300,000 people being in the streets along which they passed to the ship.

THE LOSSES AT RENSBURG.

The British losses in the affair at Rensburg on the 15th instant were seven killed and six wounded.

Captain Orr, of the Yorkshire 5, was dangerously wounded.

THE LATEST FROM GENERAL BULLER.

An official despatch from Springfield reports that one private was wounded in a reconnaisance along the Tugela on the 15th.

Nothing more has been received from that quarter.

DEMONSTRATION BY LORD METHUEN.

Lord Methuen, yesterday, made a demonstration in force, and shelled the enemy's left which he found was strongly occupied. The enemy did not reply to our fire until the British withdrew.

There were no casualties.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, JAN. 17.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Egypt, with the homeward mails of the 13th instant, arrived here at 8 p.m., to-day.

SUEZ, JAN. 18.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. Arabia, with the outward mails of the 13th instant, left here at 3 a.m., to-day.

FAMINE AND PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 18.

Famine is largely on the increase in the districts around Poona, whither a large number of people are flocking from outside, and many of them are respectable Gujerati-speaking people. It is, however, rare, indeed, to see them asking for assistance. Small-pox has now made its appearance in Poona. There are a number of cases in Poona; in the Sassoon Hospital there are eight cases, five being amongst Europeans. One European lady recently came from Bombay and developed small-pox after arrival there. Most of the cases are doing fairly well. Signs of scarcity are undoubtedly growing. The wailing of beggars in the Poona streets is increasing. The band of Marwaris, who were detained at Chinchwad recently, have now made their way to Poona by road. People are dying from starvation in villages and surrounding places. There are reports concerning the practices of grain-dealers who lock up their grain in order to keep up the prices and increase it.

ALLEGED MURDER OF A WOMAN AT DHARWAR.

An alleged shooting case took place recently in the Dharwar district by a man, named Mahadevrao, a person of considerable influence. He has been arrested and charged with murdering a woman who had brought a criminal charge against him of unlawfully confining her and endeavouring to deprive her of some property. The case, it is said, was going against him, and for this reason, it is alleged, he determined to get rid of her. On the night in question the woman had gone to the temple to stay with her husband, who was precluded by plague regulations from entering Dharwar. Mahadevrao proceeded with an accomplice, and in order to avoid making a mistake, Mahadevrao struck a match which awakened the woman. Before she could, however, raise alarm, she was shot, and the pair immediately bolted, thinking she was killed, but the woman did not die until the next day. In the presence of the panch she told the police head constable what had happened. The following day he arrested the accused and his accomplice and charged them before a magistrate. The police are making further inquiries.

FIELD-FIRING AT POONA.

The first Brigade went out early this morning on route march to Aundh and the second Brigade this afternoon. The Poona Volunteers have taken guard duty and are now doing sentry duty in Lieutenant-General Low's and Major-General Burnett's residences. This is the first time Volunteers have been called out and put under military law The first day's operations in connection with division field-firing at Aundh commenced to-day, the general idea being that a division of all arms, with an ammunition column marching from Ahmednagar to Bombay, via Poona, covered by a Cavalry Brigade. The force of the enemy (represented by targets) is supposed to have come through the Bhor State with the intention of advancing on Poona and the General Officer Commanding, on learning this, diverts his troops in order to attack him, and with the cavalry as the covering force, reached Kalas Ford yesterday evening, where it bivouacked, throwing out pickets in different directions. It consisted of E Battery R. H. A., 1st Bombay Lancers, and 4th Bombay Cavalry, Poona Horse, under the command of Colonel Tinley. At two o'clock this morning order was given by Colonel Tinley reporting the advance of the enemy along the Ghotowda Chandkher route with orders to locate the enemy, and if he should be in small force to attack. This he proceeded to do at seven o'clock, working up the nullahs and water courses. The E Battery came into action against the target enemy, Cavalry also engaging the foe with carbine fire. When the Cavalry attack had developed sufficiently, the enemy was suddenly reinforced by Artillery, represented by some guns from other Field Batteries and men acting as Mounted Infantry and Cavalry. These helped to give the affair a look of reality. Then the Cavalry fell back to guard the fords over the river, the main body of the Infantry was meanwhile rapidly closing up. The first Brigade, under Colonel Ross, consisting of the Shropshires, the 16th Bombay Infantry, and 28th Pioneers, started from Poona about 6 o'clock, and were expected to reach Aundh by 10 o'clock. This strengthened their position, for, on arrival, the Infantry immediately threw outposts from the village of Barewari on to the Mala river on the Bombay road, covering the ground selected for bivouac. The second Brigade, under Colonel Collette namely, the Royal Scots, 3rd and 14th Bombay Infantry marched from Poona about two in the afternoon, and in time to reach the camping ground at five o'clock and take over outpost duties at six. The Artillery Brigade, under Colonel Bannister, consisting of 1st, 16th, and 29th Field Batteries, was also on the ground. To-morrow the real field-firing commences. Attack will be delivered at seven in the morning. The Cavalry carry 40 rounds, the Artillery 30, and the Infantry 15 rounds per man in pouch and 15 in reserve. Arrangements has been made for signalling between various units of forces. Operations will be visible from the One Tree Hill General Burnett, the chief umpire and staff have established their quarters at Aundh, and will remain out to the end of the manœuvres.

STORM AT KOHAT.

KOHAT, JAN. 16.

A storm of unusual severity passed over Kohat last night. Hail with torrents of rain accompanied by thunder and lightning, fell for the greater part of the night. To-day the hills round Kohat are covered with snow, and a bitter wind is blowing. The clouds have not yet dispersed, and it is hoped more rain still may fall, as it is much needed.

THE NEW MUNICIPAL BILL.

(FROM CORRESPONDENTS.)

KARAD, JAN. 18.

At a meeting held to-day, under the presidency of Bhausaheb Bhagwat, it was resolved to adopt a memorial, prepared by the Satara people, protesting against the reactionary clauses of the new Municipal Bill. It was resolved also that the proposed Bill is in the opinion of the meeting destructive of local self-government so wisely given by Lord Ripon. Among those present were two Municipal Commissioners. Mr. Phansalkar of Satara, explained the Bill.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady.

Surats quiet.

Good Bhownugger, 3 25-32.

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	100 5-8
3 per cent. Rentes	110
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Papers	64
Bar Silver	27 5-16

The sum of about £2,50,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

THE METROPOLITAN AND THE RELIGIONS OF INDIA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 18.

Speaking at a great gathering of Hindu and other native gentlemen at the Town Hall yesterday in the presence of the Lieutenant Governor and the assembled Bishops the Metropolitan said that a brighter day was dawning on India since Christians and non-Christians were coming to understand each other better and were not afraid to hear each other's arguments on the subject of their respective religions; it being by a free rivalry of religions that the truth would be obtained.

LUMSDEN'S HORSE.

The Bengal Hydraulic Press Company offered to compress all forage for Lumsden's Horse free.

THE COMMISSARIAT TRANSPORT DEPARTMENT.

An important re-organisation scheme for the Commissariat Transport Department has been sanctioned and comes into force on 1st April next, from which date promotion in each grade up to and including Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, will be by length of service instead, as hitherto, by succession to vacancies. Period to be spent in the various grades is four years each in those of the 2nd and 1st Class Deputy Assistant Commissaries-General and 4th Class Assistant Commissaries General, and five years each in grades of 3rd and 2nd Class Assistant Commissaries-General. Promotion to Assistant Commissary-General, 1st Class, being subject to a certification of fitness to carry on duties of administrative appointment. Officers already in the Department are given until 31st March, 1900, to finally decide whether they will individually come under the new rules, or stand by the old ones. Those who elect the latter will continue to be junior to their present seniors in the respective grades. The scheme finally amalgamates the three presidencial lists, but provides that promotions to administrative appointment in Madras and Bombay should continue to go to officers on existing lists of these commands so long as qualified officers remain in them. Administrative officers of presidencial lists are made liable to transfer, as may be required in the interests of the service.

RETIREMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel M. I. Gibbs, I.S.C, retires from the 9th proximo.

THE DIRECTOR-GENERAL OF TELEGRAPHS.

Mr. Pitman, Director-General of Telegraphs, proceeds on furlough early in April, prior to his retirement, on 14th May, on attaining 55 years. Mr. McLean, Deputy Director, has been selected to succeed him.

APPOINTMENT.

Mr. J. C. Lyle, Deputy Consulting Engineer of Railways, Madras, on leave, is posted to the office of Consulting Engineer, Bombay.

AN ANTI-CATTLE SLAUGHTERING MEETING.

AHMEDABAD, JAN. 18.

A meeting was held in the Nagarseth's compound to protest and petition Government against the slaughtering of cattle near the City by the leather merchants. Twenty thousand people of all castes and creed assembled. Resolutions were passed to petition Government against the practice and raise subscription to relieve cattle from inhuman butchery.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE adjourned monthly meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday afternoon, in the Council Hall of the Municipality, the Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtula presiding.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak urgency was granted to the consideration of a resolution passed at the last meeting of the Standing Committee, recommending sanction of an expenditure of Rs. 750 to meet the cost of illuminating the farewell address, to be presented to H. E. Lord Sandhurst and of the silver casket to contain the address. Dr. Katrak then proposed the resolution, which was seconded by Dr. Cowasji Hormusji and adopted.

DRAINAGE AT CARROLL ROAD.

Dr. Katrak moved that, as recommended by the Standing Committee, sanction be given to the work of avoiding and constructing masonry side drains on Carroll Road, north side, provided for in the Loan Works Budget for the year 1900-1991, being put in hand as urgent matter this year out of savings in Loan Works allotments.

Mr. Unwalla, in seconding the proposition, remarked that the Municipal Commissioner had laid the inhabitants of the locality under a deep debt of gratitude by taking up this work, for the nuisance caused there by the absence of drainage was of a serious character and of long standing.

The proposition was carried.

MR. SANTO CRIMP'S REPORTS.

Dr. Katrak proposed that the reports submitted by Mr. Santo Crimp on (1) the Shone system—its actual working in the city; (2) the flushing of sewers, including the use of sea-water for the purpose; (3) electrolised water; and (4) house-connections, be referred to the Municipal Commissioner for favour of his remarks and suggestions. Dr. Katrak remarked that the reports were excellent and worth the money spent upon them.

Dr. De Monte seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas said that in his opinion the reports of Mr. Santo Crimp were quite the reverse of excellent, and they contained nothing which was either new or original. With regard to the report on the Shone system it was absolutely of no value. The suggestion made by Mr. Santo Crimp to introduce seven-inch pipes instead of the present larger pipes was not a wise one, taking into consideration the fact, that the people were in the habit of cleaning utensils with sand and introducing extraneous matters into the sewers. He thought that the sum of Rs. 2,000 expended for obtaining the reports was entirely thrown away. He moved an amendment to the effect that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to obtain reports from the heads of departments concerned as to whether there was in Mr. Santo Crimp's reports any new and original recommendations, and whether any of those new and original recommendations should be carried into effect, and, if so, at what cost.

The amendment fell to the ground for want of a seconder.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed said that only three months ago, when the question of introducing the Shone system of drainage in the different parts of the City was discussed by the Corporation it was apprehended that they were proceeding at a rapid rate in the matter. Although their experience in the Colaba district and the experience of the authorities at Rangoon was very favourable, an eminent engineer like Mr. Baldwin Latham had pronounced against the system. The Corporation were, therefore, reluctant to introduce it in the different parts of the city, and Mr. Santo Crimp had done them a good service by deciding the question once for all. As to the question of electrolised water Mr. Santo Crimp had saved the Corporation a large sum of money by his timely advice to discontinue the use of such water.

The proposition on being put to the vote was carried.

WATER-SUPPLY OF THE CITY.

Dr. Dinshaw Master proposed to refer Mr. Santo Crimp's report on the water-supply and its proper distribution to the Commissioner for favour of remarks.

Dr. Cowasjee seconded the proposition.

Dr. Viegas said that there was not a single recommendation in the report, which might be called new or original. (Laughter.) He moved an amendment to the effect that the Commissioner be requested to obtain the report of the head of the department concerned whether there was anything new or original in Mr. Santo Crimp's report.

Rao Bahadur Vandekar seconded the amendment.

Dr. Ismail contended that the report was both important and original.

Sir George Cotton felt extremely grateful to Dr. Viegas, whose remarks, if they proved anything, distinctly showed that Mr. Santo Crimp had confirmed all that had been done before by their executive officers in respect of the several matters on which the expert has been consulted. The Corporation frequently criticized the action of their executive officers, and they were now glad to find that what had been done by them from time to time was confirmed by an expert of Mr. Santo Crimp's fame.

Mr. Hormusjee Shapurjee said that it would be an insult to Mr. Santo Crimp if his report was submitted for criticism to subordinate officers.

Dr. Viegas: Whose subordinates.

Mr. Hormusjee: No interruption if you please. Will you please hold your tongue? (Laughter).

The President said that Mr. Hormusjee has no right to pass remarks directly upon a member. He though it was but due to the Corporation that Mr. Hormusje should withdraw his remarks.

Mr. Hormusjee: I have no hesitation in withdrawing the remarks if Dr. Viegas has felt himself insulted by them. Continuing he said that subordinats officers should not be asked to offer criticism on the report of an expert.

Dr. Viegas here again interjected some remarks when Mr. Hormusjee said that it was impossible for him to address the Corporation, and that he would rather sit down.

The President said that he had already given hints to Dr. Viegas some half-a-dozen times not to interrupt members with whom he had the misfortune to differ.

Mr. Hormusjee continuing said that he hoped that Dr. Viegas' amendment would be thrown out by the whole house.

Mr. S. Khote said that Mr. Santo Crimp was called out because the Corporation would not consider the advice given to them by their executive to be altogether reliable. The executive officers should not be allowed to sit on judgment on Mr. Santo Crimp, whose report was worthy of the reputation he possessed. The report must be adopted *in toto*.

Mr. Hasambhoy Visram said that it was a frivolous attempt made to depreciate the ability of a scientific man. Their executive must be praised since several of their recommendations had been confirmed by an expert like Mr. Santo Crimp.

Mr. K. N. Wadia did not think that Mr. Santo Crimp had confirmed the actions and recommendations of the executive. He preferred the recommendations of Mr. Crimp on the subject of water meters to those of the executive.

Professor Muller thought that the report was a clear exposition of the whole thing made by a competent officer. He, however, did not agree with the expert in his views on the subject of the waste of water. The speaker then made some adverse comments on the habits of the natives in respect of the waste of water.

Mr. Hajee Usuf thought that the Municipality was to blame for the wastage of water and not the people.

Mr. Rustom K. R. Cama remarked that the executive were to blame as they were allowing old-fashioned taps to remain.

Mr. Wacha said that Dr. Viegas seemed to be on the war path as far as Mr. Santo Crimp's report was concerned. It would have been better if the Corporation had left the work of the expert in Dr. Viegas' hands and paid him the fees. (Laughter.) Dr. Viegas' criticism on the report was a one-sided one and was made with scant knowledge of facts. He (Mr. Wacha) thought that Mr. Santo Crimp had thrown great light on the question of the distribution of water-supply. In fact nothing was brought to light by their own officers.

Mr. Kalabhoy Lallubhoy said that the question before the Corporation was to consider whether or not the report should be forwarded to the Commissioner. It would be more appropriate to discuss the report after they had been fully dealt with by the Commissioner.

Mr. MacDonald said that it was wrong to say that their officers were in any way subordinates to Mr. Santo Crimp.

Mr. K. M. Shroff was of opinion that it would be well if the executive were to give a fair trial to Mr. Ratnagar's invention, which was an effective means of preventing waste of water.

Mr. Kabraji, Mr. Munmohandas Ramjee, and Mr. N. J. Gamadia drew the attention of the Commissioner to the great waste of water in several parts of the town. These councillers were eye-witnesses to a great waste of water, which was not taken notice of by the executive, though their attention was draw to it. Mr. Munmohandas contended that it was the executive and not the people who were to blame for the waste. According to Hindu religion it was a sin to waste even a drop of water. It was enjoined on every Hindu to save every drop of water.

Dr. Viegas' amendment was then put to the meeting and lost, only the proposer and seconder voting for it. The original proposition was carried by an overwhelming majority.

THE NEW GOVERNOR.

On the motion of Dr. Katrak it was resolved to sanction the expenditure of a sum not exceeding Rs. 750 from surplus cash balance to meet the cost of illuminating the address of welcome to be presented to Lord Northcote of Exeter, Governor-elect of Bombay, on his arrival in Bombay, and of a silver casket to contain the address.

The Corporation adjourned to Monday next.

VOLUNTEER CONCERT IN THE TOWN HALL.

ON Wednesday evening a concert, in aid of the Transvaal War Fund, was given in the Town Hall by the members of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery. The interior of the building was crowded to its utmost capacity, and it is seldom that so large an audience gathers together. The platform was effectively decorated with bunting, and Mr. H. O. Coates gave the proceedings a good start with a hearty rendering of "Soldiers of the Queen," and Captain Cuppage received an ovation for "Who's That Calling ?"—a patriotic song. Corporal A. Rhenius varied the programme with a cornet solo, "The Deathless Army," and his performance was thoroughly deserving of the encore given. Mrs. Macmillan was accorded a similar compliment for her song, "Blow Bugle, Blow," and her singing of "Scots Wha Hae" was no less delightful. Mr. E. C. B. Acworth scored a pronounced success in his recitation of the "Absent-minded Beggar," delivering his lines with great effect. Madame Koenig was recalled for her violin solo "Zigeunerweisen," and the last item of the first part was a comic song by Mr. Ben. Defrece. He gave "Mary was a Housemaid," and this song proved an amusing contribution.

After the interval the programme was proceeded with a "fin de siecle" by Kruger's band, composed of "Colonel Billong," "General Joubert," "Boer Constrictor," "The Ladysmith Pet," and "Oom Paul's A.-D.-C.," was given. The performance created great din and great diversion. Mrs. Michael scored a success in her rendition of the "Dear Home Land," and Signor C. de Scrinzi displayed great ability in a pianoforte solo. "The Old Brigade," by Mr. H. E. Harrington, was heartily received by the audience, and the programme concluded with the "Black-bess-Polka-March" by a quintette of officers and men of the Indian Naval Defence. The assembly unitedly sang "God Save the Queen," and then dispersed.

THE TROOPS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

THE Transport Purnea will sail from the Jetty Shed, Prince's Dock, to-morrow, for South Africa, with the following detail:—(i) 20 Ulwar State Horses and 50 Rampur State Horses will be railed from Deolali in a troop-train this evening, arriving at the Prince's Dock, at 6 a.m., to-morrow morning. (ii) 100 Bhavnagar State Horses, 35 Jamnagar State Horses, and 15 Junagadh State Horses, will arrive in a troop-train leaving Ahmedabad this afternoon, arriving at the Prince's Dock at 7 a.m., (local time) next morning.

THE POONA HUNT.

THE hunters met on Sunday. 4 officers of the Sappers and Miners, one of the 1st Lancers and 7 of the R. A. Nanda Chanda was hunted by about 150 coolies which had the effect of drawing out 80 large and small boars from the hill. Lieut. Moore, of the 23th Pioneers sustained two falls while spearing the boars. Three large boars crossed the river and came to Hinjouri Camp when they were speared and killed. We have news to hand that there are about 12 boars at Ichalwari an Dungergaum in sugar cane fields. Five have also been spotted at Bodalwada in the hedges.

A "REUTER" telegram from New York states that a company called the Panama Canal Company of America, with a capital of 30,000,000 dols., has been incorporated in New Jersey. It is entirely American. It has acquired French interests, and is empowered to quadruple its capital, to enlarge, complete, and work the partly built canal and railway as well as steamship lines, wharves, and warehouses, and to make arrangements with any Government relative to the completion and operation of the canal.

THE YEAR'S ADDITIONS TO THE NAVY.

(*From a Naval Correspondent.*)

CURRENT events intensify interest in our naval resources and also in the constructive work on warships, and it is gratifying to note that during the year now drawing to a close the building has been commenced of 32 warships aggregating 241,330 tons with machinery of 452,800 indicated horse-power, and requiring 714 guns ranging from the powerful 46-ton weapon to the useful machine-gun. There have been launched 19 vessels totalling 122,322 tons, with engines of 193,400 indicated horse-power, and requiring 370 guns. The number of new ships which have successfully passed through all the official test required by Admiralty regulations is 33, the tonnage being 103,350, and the power of machinery 282,958 indicated horse-power, the guns tested totalling 476. There have been commissioned, or are practically prepared for commission, excluding destroyers, 26 ships of 153,750 tons, 239,000 i.h.p., with 271 guns. And finally there have been thoroughly overhauled in the Royal dockyards 24 vessels of 87,250 tons. The record is a formidable one and indicates that we are thoroughly in earnest so far as sea-power is concerned. Some of the ships whose keels have been laid during the year have already been floated, and new ships now occupy the same berths, while in in one or two cases vessels launched have also been tried, although not commissioned; so that each list whose totals we give is not quite distinct. The figures given, however, show that the Admiralty officials associated with the constructive work of the Navy have not only great responsibility, but must be very actively employed. This is perhaps, better understood when it is stated that at the present time there are in various stages of construction 45 vessels, of 313,210 tons, with three cruisers only now in the designing stage.

SHIPS BEING BUILT IN THE ROYAL DOCKYARDS.

It may be interesting to deal first with the new work, and it should be noted at the outset that the Devonport dockyard launched a ship, the Bulwark, seven months to a day from the laying of the keel and that three ships of the largest and most powerful type have followed each other from one berth thirty-two months and five days from the laying of the keel of the first of the three. In the Royal dockyards there are six Formidables all afloat, three of which will be tried next summer, while the other three are following about nine to twelve months later. These vessels are of 15,000 tons displacement, with engines of 15,000 horse-power, to give 18 knots speed the armour on the broadside being 9 in-thick of hardened steel, and the armament four 12-in breechloaders, and twelve 6-in and eighteen smaller quick-firing guns. Material is being brought forward at Chatham and Devenport for two battleships of the Duncan class of 14,000 tons, with the same fighting qualities as the Formidable, but with engines of 18,000 horse-power to increase the speed to 19 knots—a most commendable improvement. The other dockyard vessels are the Drake a 23 knot cruiser of 14,100 tons, with 6-in. broadside armour, two 9.2-in., sixteen 6-in., and 17 smaller quick firing guns—she is already bulking large at Pembroke; and two 23-knot cruisers of 9,800 tons with 4-in. side armour, fourteen 6in. and 21 smaller quick-firing guns. The two latter are being laid down at Portsmouth and Pembroke. At Sheerness there are two sloops almost ready to float, and material is being prepared for two more. We have thus at the dockyards in the initial stages of construction alone, two battleships, two armoured cruisers, three protected cruisers, and two sloops, in addition to the six battleships, one armoured cruiser, and two sloops on each of which from ten to 15 months work has been done.

THE DISTRIBUTION OF NAVAL WORK TO CONTRACTORS.

There are four battleships of the Duncan class—19 knot 14,000 ton ships—building in private yards—namely, two at the Thames Iron Works, one at Laird's of Birkenhead, and one at Palmer's on the Tyne, while the Venzeance, of 12,950 tons, is nearing completion at Vickers's works at Barrow-in-Furness. This latter firm, the Fairfield Company, and John Brown and Co., of Clydebank, have each three big ships—a Drake cruiser of 23 knots and 14,100 tons, and two 21 knot cruisers of 12,000 tons. These nine cruisers are all armoured, and have formidable armament. We recently described the 12,000 ton vessels which are known as the Cressy class. Two more armoured cruisers, 9,800 ton 23-knot vessels, are building in private works on the Clyde, making with the dockyard ships already mentioned, four in all, and these are named respectively—Kent, Essex, Bedford and Monmouth. The Clyde has thus ten vessels, including destroyers, of 96,440 tons, and this year alone there is being spent on the progress of these £2,035,062. Builders on the North-East Coast have a battleship and seven destroyers, totalling 16,200 tons, but their share of the naval expenditure is only one-third of that for the Scotch river on £626,683. Barrow really takes third place among the ports, although there is only one firm there, Vickers, Sons, and Maxim (Limited), five warships being in progress there for the British Navy alone, the tonnage being 51,370, and the amount allowed for the year's progress £941,382. London stands just now better than for some time, owing to the Duncan and Cornwallis battleships. The naval money disbursed for these and for destroyers and for machinery for dockyard ships is £586,335 for the current year. On the Mersey there are five vessels of 15,580 tons building, and £589,298 has been voted. With £117,000 for the completion of boats at Hull, the money spent for contract work in the various districts throughout the kingdom comes to five millions sterling for the year. The figures as to work in progress may thus be tabulated:—

	No.	Tons.	Year's Expenditure.
Dockyards	15	155,620	£3,100,000
Clyde	10	96,440	2,035,062
London	2	28,000	686,335
Mersey	5	15,580	589,298
Barrow	5	51,370	941,382
North-East Coast	3	10,200	626,683

VESSELS TRIED.

The new vessels which have passed through their trials successfully include three battleships, two first-class cruisers, four second-class cruisers, six third-class cruisers, three gunboats, and fifteen torpedo boat destroyers. A point of considerable interest is the uniformity of power developed by vessels of the same class. When battleships or cruisers are moving in line ahead or having a running fight, it is important that the power in all ships should approximate. In the case of the three battleships the Canopus Ocean and Goliath, engined by different firms, tried at separate times, with entirely distinct officials, the low powers varied only between 2,707 and 2,813 i.h.p.; the continuous steaming-power between 10,314 and 10,457 i.h.p.; and the full power between 13,760 and 13,918 i.h.p. With the cruisers Ariadne and Amphitrite there was only a variation of 3 h.p. in the low-power trial. With three cruisers of the "H" class—the Hermes, Highflyer, and Hearlin h—the low powers were between 2,135 and 2,151; and so with other results. In all cases the seed was easily attained. The battleships were expected to steam at 18 1-4 knots; they exceeded this by a quarter of a nautical mile per hour. Indeed, the Ocean made 18 3-4 knots with only a slight excess of power. The first-class cruisers, in-tead of 20 3-4 knots, made the one 21 and the other 21 1-2 knots, the latter with 1,150 excess power. The third-class cruisers ran in several cases 20 1-2 and 20 3-4 knots instead of 20 knots, so that even with a rough sea they should easily make their designed speed.

COAL CONSUMPTION OF THE WARSHIPS.

The coal consumption is one of the crucial points about the water-tube boiler. The year's trials show that its economy is improving. All the vessels were fitted with one or other of the new types of tube boilers. Eight had the most improved arrangement of the Belleville design; one of the second-class cruisers, the Gladiator, had, however, been built before the economizer was evolved. Her consumption is from 15 to 20 per cent. greater than the others, but so quickly did Sir John Durston recognize the value of the economizer that only five ships in the Navy are without it. Many mechanical changes to make further use of the steam exhausted from the thousand and one engines in the ship before finally condensing it have also had an appreciable effect. Thus, last year the average consumption in ships with Belleville boilers was 2lb., at low power. This year the mean, for eight ships, is 1¾lb., and as the usual rate of steaming is at this power, there is an improvement which in large ships means ten tons of coal per day. There is a corresponding gain at the higher powers, for at three-fourths speed the consumption this year averaged 1,50lb., instead of 1.76 lb., as was the case last year; and this difference, small as, it seems, means thirty tons per day with a first-class 11,000 ton cruiser. The average at full power is for the eight ships 1·65 lb., instead of 1·73lb.—the mean of six ships' trials last year. Generally the rates of consumption are quite as satisfactory as with the cylindrical boiler, which has been discarded because of the less weight, quicker steaming, and higher steam pressure attainable with the water-tube boiler. The small-tube generator which is known as the Express type, because it gives a greater power or its weight when driven under forced draught, has not proved so economical. The lowest coal consumption at a low-power trial with any type of water-tube boiler has been got in the Amphitrite, built and engined by Vickers, Sons, and Maxim (Limited) a. Barrow—1·54lb. the lowest at three-quarter power being by the same ship—1·48lb.; and at full power by the Highflyer, built at Fairneld—1·407 lb. These ships have the Belleville boiler, with economiser.

TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYER TRIALS.

Fifteen torpedo-boat destroyers have been passed through their trials—three by Vickers, of Barrow; three by Thornycroft, of London; two each by Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., and Palmer's Company, on the Tyne, and by John Brown and Co., of Clydebank; and one each by Laird Bros., the Fairfield Company, and Hanna, Donald and Wilson, Paisley. The highest power got was in Vickers's Leopard, 6,848 indicated horse-power. The coal consumption at full power averages for all the vessels about 2.4 lb.; the lowest was got with a Thornycroft boat, 2.09 lb.; and there were three boats which exceeded 2 1-2 lb. the highest being 2.84 lb. At low power, for 13 knots speed, one vessel consumed only 1·407 lb. which indicates the capabilities of these craft, with their thirty or forty tons on board, prowling about for many hours before making the final dash. Seven of the boats exceeded 30 1-4 knots, two by Vickers, and one each by Brown, of Clyd-bank, Fairfield, Thornycroft, and Laird, while the highest speed was 30·3 knots, attained by a vessel built by Messrs. Hawthorn, Leslie and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne. Vickers's "Bittern" coming next, with 30·1 knots. Three vessels to steam 32 knots are now running their preliminary trials, including the Viper, with parsons's steam turbine. She got 31.8 knots on her preliminary trial, and might have worked up to a much higher rate, but a leaking valve lost much steam, and, owing to air escaping from the stokehold, the forced draught pressure was not more than three inches. These are details easily remedied, so that there may yet be a successful issue to this experiment, which may have far-reaching results in ship propulsion.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

WAR WITH SWORD AND CARBINE.

IT is of the manner in which the duties of reconnaissance and screening are performed in our service that we propose to treat in this article.

To fulfil these important functions Sir Redvers Buller will have at his disposal the Cavalry Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General French, an officer who has already won for himself a high reputation, both by his skilful handling of cavalry on peace manœuvers and by his conduct in the recent fighting in Natal.

The Cavalry Division will consist of two brigades of three regiments each, roughly totalling about 3,100 men and horses, supported by two batteries of horse artillery—one with each brigade—and eight companies of mounted infantry, which, when the personnel of the ammunition columns, supply columns, bearer companies, and field hospitals are included, brings up the grand total of the division to about 5,000 men with about 5,500 horses and twelve guns.

In addition two machine-gun sections are attached to the mounted infantry of each brigade, and a machine-gun also accompanies each cavalry regiment.

We have lately had a severe lesson in the value of cavalary in war from the manner in which Lord Methuen's victories were wanting in completeness, and Clery's advance in Natal was delayed,—in both cases owing to the want of cavalry, in the first instance to pursue, in the second to reconnoitre.

When a cavalry division approaches a hostile country or a country in which it is possible that an enemy may be met with, its first duties are to gain touch with the foe, if this be possible, without adventuring patrols too far so as to incur serious risks of their being cut off; secondly, to repel all attempts on the part of the enemy to worm his patrols through our advanced troops, and so ascertain the strength and movement of our marching columns; and finally to oppose an impenetrable shield to the heavier masses of hostile cavalry who, finding cunning of no avail, may elect to use force to brush away the screen which hides our movements, and so obtain the information so vital to all military success.

The direction in which these patrols are sent will depend very greatly on the nature of the terrain over which they have to operate. In a close intersected country, where the movements of formed bodies of troops are necessarily confined to the roads, all roads must be searched for signs of the enemy so far as it is safe for our scouts to penetrate. The more advanced patrols will usually be under the command of selected officers, well mounted, bold, and who have shown peculiar aptitude for the work, whose trained eyes will obtain important information from signs which would convey no meaning to the uneducated individual, and whose unerring judgment should enable them to gauge accurately the value of such information when obtained.

An officer detailed for these important duties is expected to be in possession of the following articles in addition to his ordinary service equipment: First, a good map of the country, which he will prepare by marking all main roads in red pencil and all rivers in blue; pencils and indiarubber, compass and protractor, report forms and drawing paper, note-book, lucifer matches, field glasses, and a watch which will be set by that of the officer commanding the whole, as exactitude in matters of time is most essential in transmitting information.

Before starting the commander of a patrol must clearly understand exactly on what points his general requires information; this settled, he can then decide upon the best steps to take to meet his wishes; but in order to ensure the speedy transmission of all intelligence he must first ascertain generally the intentions of his commander, and also the daily halting-places of the heads of columns and of headquarters. The frequency of his reports must also be decided, as negative information, such as "No enemy in sight," is frequently of great value; he must also be informed in what manner he is to obtain supplies for his men and horses, and must have full details as to any points which it is considered desirable to seize or any communication which should be cut or destroyed.

When the distance between the opposing forces is known for certain to be considerable, then officers, patrols can be pushed well forward at a rapid pace; but if it is reasonably probable that they may encounter hostile patrols on a similar mission, it is usual to support them by what is termed "contact squadrons" moving some little distance in their rear. So much for reconnoissance pure and simple; when the duty of screening is to be combined with it, other precautions must be taken.

According to the Cavalry Drill-book, a cavalry division composed as we have described above may be expected in an ordinary civilised and cultivated country to cover a front of about twelve miles

A FAMOUS REGIMENT AT THE FRONT.

THE FIRST ROYAL DRAGOONS.

AMONG the most famous of the cavalry regiments at the front is the 1st Royal Dragoons, which is serving with Sir Redvers Buller in Natal. In an interesting article on this regiment which appears in "Cassell's Magazine" for January we are told that fate, as the army judges it has been kind to the Royals; for to them has been given the glory of joining in the two most brilliant actions ever fought by British cavalry. Yet more, on both these occasions the regiment had the honour of old England in their hands for the thistle and the shamrock were the emblems of the splendid squadrons that spurred in wide rivalry at their side.

AN IMPERIAL COLONEL.

It was Royal who fell like a thunderbolt on the head of D'Erlon's heavy columns as, swept by the fire of the Highlanders, they hung in disordered masses before the British line at Waterloo; and it was the Scots Greys Inniskillings that flung themselves upon the French to the right and left of their English comrades. Again, it was the gallant Scottish and Irish troopers that plunged into dense grey mass of Russian Horse at Balaclava, and it was the Royals their old brothers-in-arms, that charged to their aid. "There's our colonel," said the subaltern, jerking a cloth back from a picture. We were in the cavalry barracks that rise from the broad and somewhat melancholy plain of Houn-low; and the November sun, peeping sulkily through the narrow windows of the officer's mess, discovered the figure of William II., Emperor and King in a martial attitude. "H takes a great interest in the regiment," continued the subaltern. "Every year, as regular as clockwork, comes a wreath which we hang on the staff of the colours on the 18th of June—Waterloo Day, you know. There's the last one—in that glass case."

THE OFFICERS' MESS.

The dining and smoking rooms of the mess were not palatial, nor was the furniture of particular elegance; but there were many simple relics on the walls and sideboard that opened up memories of the past, glorious in deeds of valour performed. Here hung the crossed colours, torn with shot and stained with dark, sinister patches, there stood the kettledrum that had wakened the echoes of the mountain passes of the Peninsula from the Sierra Estrella to the Pyrenees. "This is a curious thing" said the subaltern, carefully raising a beautiful glass bowl with ornamented lid. "It was part of a dinner service that the Queen gave to the King of Abyssinia, years ago, before the war. At the sack of Magdala one of our fellows, who had volunteered for the affair, carried it off and presented it to the regiment. And look at these two sabres—two different patterns, you see one straight and one curved; yet they were both used by our men at Waterloo. Just like the War Office, you know, to issue two patterns without being able to decide which was the better. But they're quite capable of doing the same thing to-morrow, as far as that goes."

A "BUTCHER'S BILL."

A framed "return" of killed and wounded met my eye. It was the butcher's bill of one troop at Waterloo, and the killed outnumbered the wounded by two to one. "Dreadfully cut up, they must have been," said the military expert, looking over my shoulder. Close by hung an old proclamation, issued shortly after George III. came to the throne, suggesting that "good-looking young men" should join the Royal Dragoons, and pointing out the splendour of the horse and uniform they would receive—a splendour which doubtless would make the good-looking young men irresistible, not only to the enemy, but to the patriotic young women of their native land. In a mahogany case an old regimental diary of the time of the Peninsular War was most carefully preserved. Much that was interesting and amusing is therein transcribed by various hands—details not of the gallant actions of the Royals, but of their landships and the jokes they made about them, of the little tiff among the officers one man thinking he was worked too hard, another that he had been done in a horse-deal, and the like. Altogether a sidelight on the military life of those gallant gentlemen, heroes of a score of battles, who were no "knights of the drawing-room" no "poodle-fakers," as the army slang has it, but soldiers who would far rather do a noble deed than describe how it came to be performed.

TOMMY A HUMORIST.

"Tommy Atkins is a regular humorist at times," the subaltern continued, with a grin. "Did you ever hear the story of the court-martial in the—Hussars! No! Well, you must know that, just as in an ordinary trial, a prisoner may object to the presence of a juryman whom he thinks has already some prejudice or grudge against him, so at a courtmartial he is always asked if he is satisfied with the officers selected to try him. Well, this particular Tommy, when the president asked him the regular question, looked at the officers sitting solemnly before him and answered, 'Certainly; I object to the' ole blooming lot of year.'" I believe that they were so astonished at this startling reply that they had to put off the trial till they could make out what was the right thing to do under the circumstances."

PRISONERS AT PRETORIA.

AN OFFICER'S ACCOUNT OF NICHOLSON'S NEK.

In a letter dated from Staatsmodel Schule, Pretoria Lieutenant C. E. Kinahan, of the Royal Irish Fusiliers, gives some interesting particulars of the Nicholson's Nek catastrophe, and has also many good words as to the kindness with which the Boers treat their prisoners. He says:—We were all taken prisoners together with the Gloucester Regiment and a battery of Mountain Artillery, which accounts for us being in Pretoria so soon. We went out at night to occupy a hill right in the mids of the enemy in order, to protect White's flank for an in tended attack next day. Everybody knew that to be able to relieve us he would have to be ent irely successful, and from; what we hear he was not. As we were going up the hill in the dark a small party of Boers dashed through our ammunition mules, causing them to stampede. By this move we lost all our mules, 200 in all, and with them all our ammunition and ar illery. We started fighting at 5 a.m. and in a few hours' time the Boers were firing on us from all four sides until by two o'clock they were firing at about 200 yards range and doing fearful execution.

THE DIFFICULTY OF GETTING AT THE BOERS.

You don't know what it means shooting at a Boer he is behind a rock, and all you can ever see is his rifle sticking out. For the last hour of the fight I had a rifle and ammunition, which I took from a dead man, and blazed away for all I was worth. Then we fixed byonets and prepared for a rush, when the cease fire sounded. Our senior captain has told me that my name has been mentioned to our colonel who was commanding the force as having caused a lot of men to rally. We were all then taken prisoners, except two officers killed and eight wounded and marched to the Boer laager, and sent off that night to a station twenty miles distant in waggons. While we were in their laager they treated us extremely well, and gave us food and tobacco.

ERRONEOUS NOTIONS IN ENGLAND.

All you read about the Boers in England is absolutely untrue. They are most kind to the wounded and prisoners looking after them as well as their own wounded and anything they've got they will give you if you ask them, even if they deprive themselves. We came up to Pretoria in first class sleeping carriages, and the way they treated us was most considerate, feeding us and giving us coffee every time we stopped. The day we arrived we took up quarters on the race course, but we have been moved in to a fine brick building with baths, electric light, etc. They provide us with everything—from close down to tooth-brushes. They also feed us, and we are constantly getting presents of vegetables and cigars from private people. In fact, we can have everything except our liberty; for some reason or other they won't at present give us parole, and we are surroun ed by sentries. There are close about fifty officers in this building and they have got any amount of wounded ones in different places. They say they won't exchange the officers at any price.

The writer proceeds to describe the battle of Talana, in which his regiment lost upon 70 killed and wounded. He refers to the narrow escapes he experienced. He (Mr. Kinahan) explains that his whole possessions now consist of khaki suit and his field glass s, which he had difficulty to keep.

SCARCITY OF FOOD AT THE FRONT.

Many letters received of late contain references to the badness and scarcity of the food at the front. A private in the Sutherland Highlanders, after describing his share in the battle of Modder River says:—"We were among those engaged in carrying in the wounded after the fight. We were out till well on in the morning, and had not tasted food since twelve o'clock the day before, as we had just arrived during the night from Orange River; that was two days without food, and on our feet all the time. We are now living on a farm, and have nothing for it but to steal whatever we can lay our hands on in the shape of food. Alick caught a hen, and Bob got some potatoes out of a field. They are now cooked in an old can. The rest are killing pigs, goats, calves, or any thing."

A Royal Marine of H.M.S. Powerful, serving, with the Naval Brigade in Lord Methuen's advance, writes:—"Since advance started we have had hard times. No tents, nothing to sleep under at night and to shade you in the open heidt by day. Have to drink any water we can get thick with mud from pools. Have been seven days without a wash, and 48 hours, 24 of which we were fighting on half a pint of water and some hard biscuits. But I'm thin and wiry like you, mother, and can stand it with the best of them."

THE FUTURE OF THE TRANSVAAL.

VIEWS OF THE LOYALISTS.

The following is an extract from a letter dated Grahamstown, November 25th, 1899, received by a City firm from their representative in South Africa:—

The war is making very slow progress, and is dragging on much longer than we thought it would. I only hope that England will be firm this time and make a settlement that will be acceptable to the Loyalists. Nothing in the shape of autonomy must be again granted to the Boers. There is no room for Republics in the centre of British possessions. The only settlement that will ensure permanent peace must be under the paramountcy of Great Britain.

For the ordinary Boer, who has been the dupe of such scoundrels as Kruger Leyds and Steyn consideration ought to be shown when a settlement is made, but there is no punishment sufficiently drastic for those who are the real cause of this disastrous war. The very idea of an unsatisfactory settlement may appear to you as utterly absurd, but you must not forget what has been done in the past: how Mr. Gladstone, after stating repeatedly that he could not go back on what his predecessors had done, deliberately decided to hand the country back after that ignominious defeat at Majuba. Lord Wolseley also declared at a banquet given in Pretoria after the conclusion of the Seconceni war, that as long as the sun shone the Transvaal would remain British territory

One would think that we have paid and are still paying dearly enough for those acts of folly but we are not yet at ease. Certain passages in recent speeches by Lord Salisbury, Lord George Hamilton, and others sound to us rather ominous. But I firmly believe that Britishers throughout the world will combine to prevent a settlement which may be unsatisfactory to those who have had to bear the chief brunt of past follies.

For eighteen long years we have had to put up with taunts and insults from ignorant Boers, which were rubbed into us on every occasion, and we were helpless simply because England failed to keep Paul Kruger to the terms of the Convention under which we were supposed to be protected. If federation on the Canadian lines can be accomplished here, we shall be content, and South Africa will then become the great and prosperous country it is destined to be.

THE BOERS IN NATAL.

OCCUPYING A LOYALIST'S FARM.

MR. JOHN. H. WALLACE, of Cliffdale, Highlands, writes to a relative in Maritzburg, under date November 26, says the Natal Mercury:—"About five in afternoon of Saturday, 18th inst., we heard shots about a mile below the house, I had heard of the whip-like crack of the Mauser, and was afraid the invasion, as for as we were concerned, was an accomplished fact. I sent a native with my glasses flying to the top of the mountain, and he returned, saying the Boers were encamped, and shooting oxen—for food, he supposed. As you know, I did not mean to move. There was time now to get away but my wife said:—"Jack we will see this out together." My duty was plainly to stay, to trust to the Boer proclamations, and to put them on their honour; and the end has justified the line I took. We went out on the lawn with our glasses to see the invasion. The natives and coolies behaved well. We told them we should stop with them. Cliffdale is, as you know, a place where fifty men and a Maxim could keep a thousand men at bay, and it was a sight to see the way these Boer peasants took possession of it. I would not have missed it for anything. The way those mounted men got up the steep stony sides of the hills on each side of the road, whilst others came along it, was a lesson in the use of mounted infantry that I wish the Staff College could have seen. The marvellous advantage they took of every bit of cover and the way they took their horses over as rough a country as you can wish for, was a revelation.

COURTEOUS CONDUCT OF THE BOERS.

When we were surrounded they sent six men to the house, Carrie and I went out to meet them. They all raised their hats, and then the one in authority asked my name, etc. I told him, and that I had stayed here on the strength of their proclamations, and I demanded protection for ourselves and for our property. He said, 'Nothing of yours shall be taken without payment. Our orders are that the property of everyone who stays on his farm is to be respected and the farmers prospected." They said that they must stay at the house until they communicated with the General. They had some milk to drink, and presently word came that we could go on with our usual vocations, but that I must see the General in the morning. I saw in the morning Commandant Trichardt. He said he wanted some oxen, but he would pay for them. I told him I only had 21 left, which I was ploughing with, and if he took them I should be in a bad plight. He took four only, and gave me an order on Pretoria for them. I asked him about my cattle which were sorted into four paddocks. He replied, "You will be protected." They were then encamped near the house, with outposts about three miles away on the top of the farm. At 11 a.m., there was an alarm and in less than half an hour all of the men were away, and forming a laager in my top paddock in a good position. News came that they were fighting with our posts by Turner's—this side of Modi River. This commando, let me tell you, numbered only 650 men and had no guns. They had two commandants and one general, Joubert—not their commander-in-chief: he passed here yesterday.

JOUBBRT'S STEP-SON WOUNDED.

At 5 on Sunday afternoon their ambulances arrived in charge of Drs. Moorhead and Watt, and never in my life have I met two truer, kinderhearted or more humane men. They feared an immediate engagement, and asked if they could have the barn for the wounded. Carrie said: If you will bring our English as well as the Dutch for me to help nurse, I will do all I can." They said, of course, that was always done. The next morning the ambulance brought Joubert's stepson shot through the stomach. We put him in a bedroom, and, besides two sick men, that is all the casualties this commando had during the week, except some killed by lightning. The men killed and wounded during the week besides this one belonged to Piet Joubert's column. These 650 Boers had trekked down from wrecking the armoured train. The Boers tell me the shooting by Thorneycroft's men on Monday, the 19th, was the most accurate they have seen. There were only 15 of them, but not ahead could be shown that a bullet did not ring on the stone by it. Their aim and elevation were perfect, but, of course, the Boers were safe behind the boulders. Five hundred men could have captured the whole force any day.

OPPORTUNITIS LOT BY THE BRITISH.

The Boers lay here day after day, and no one came even to look for them. I watched the hills eagerly with my glasses all day long at the places where our men could easily have come through, but, alas! they had not any local knowledge, and I was bound by the Boers to stay at my house. They took me to the laager on the mountain to see the general, and he was out on patrol, but he came down with Field-Cornet Koch afterwards to see his son, and their parson came to. He thanked us heartily for our kindness, and told me to send to my top paddock, where my most valuable stock was and bring it down and kraal it at night. And so the week went on, this command waiting for Piet Joubert, who came on the upper side of Estcourt. They joined on Friday, I believe, and yesterday were in full retreat from Cliffdale, from 4-30 a.m. until the last ambulance passed at 6 p.m. They came with few waggons, and they went back with 300 vehicles plundered from abandoned farms. They might have been captured any day. They are "en route" for Colenso. They will blow up the bridge at Weenen and then at Colenso, I am told. They passed here with five guns. What a day we had of it! I should think 1,000 called at the house, and all behaved well, except two Englishmen, one of whom was found by Carrie in the stable-yard trying to steal my stud-horse Priestcraft. All the old Boers paid high compliments to Carrie. They said she was a brave good woman, and every Dutchman who passed the house took off his hat to her, and we heard them say time after time that by the General's orders not a thing was to be touched. General Piet Joubert passed with 3 500 men and five guns all told; and this small number of men has been able to wreck the cream of the farms up here.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of unclaimed letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office:—

Aburto J G
Ameeram Bulli
Anhalt Sabine Mrs
Atkins, A H
Baloordeen Sahiboo
Bean P H
Bellavary Annetta
Bingham A Boyle
Black R J G
Bobby Johnny
Briasco Lodovico
Brown W H
Canning H Renton
Carson A M
Chamier S D
Chandler George Mrs
Coats J C
Cobbold H R
Combes J G
Cooper W
Crawley C S
Davies J G Rev
Eazan John
Ekin
Echalle Maurice
Edelstone S
Ellerton K A Miss
Fennell M Mrs
Florentine Gentil
Foster W
Frazer H W
Freshfield Douglas W
Galloway Mrs
Gaskell Williams
Gibson Miss
Gill Mrs
Gleeson Mrs
Goldberg Kiki
Graham Chas S
Granville Mrs
Gregory E H
Greenhalgh D
Greenhalgh Mrs
Grey Madge Miss
Guest W H
Hudman Walter C
Harry, Mrs
Harsford F
Harz Herman
Hervey Richard
Hodge H
Hogg Charles Mrs
Hunter W F
Itzkowich Solomon
Jablin F Mrs
James J K Mrs
Jameson
Johnstone T
Johnstone Laurie Mrs
Johnson E V Miss
Kennedy W D
Knight A C
Koil C
Laird
Lazard Alfonse
Le inrides J Mrs
Levy Julius
Liebieg Ferd Rotter
Lusk, S Finlay Dr
MacCalman Mrs
MacDowell Mrs
MacLean Mrs
Mohamed Hoosein Kalasi
Martin R R
Massani N B
Mason Thomas
Maubland F
M'Grandean M
M'Lean Mrs
Modgillan Gino Dr
Moncrieff J L
Monght M J
Moistis
Murray A
Myat A
Nicholson Mrs
Nicholson G Mrs
North P B
Olmstead Fritz
Omeara Connell
Parel
Parmanand Laljee
Pawley Francis A Mrs
Peacock Wm
Pemberton H Mrs
Pottigrew H P
Perrot F
Pollen Mrs
Prebble J C
Rahsaut Ali
Roberts James
Hemington
Sevis E M Miss
Sevket Ahmed
Siggir Rudolf
Snow P W
Somberbielle E
Stafford E Howard
Stephenson R Mrs
Stewart Georg
Sutherland G Mrs
Tasselle Valerie Van Miss
Taylor William
Thaddens Mrs
Thom M A Miss
Thomas C T
Thomas E T
Thomas R P
Thomas W E
Thornton Percy C
Tibbits Mrs
Todd Tomp
Traylen G D Mrs
Vigier George Ray
Watkins A W
Watson H D Mrs
Wells Walter, I
Yookey C

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

MILITARY NOTES.

ON arrival in india Captain Greer, R. E., is posted to Military Works in the Bengal Command.

On return from leave Major R. F. Allen, R. E., is posted to Aden District as Commanding, Royal Engineer.

The following appointments have been made:—

17th Bengal Cavalry.—Lieutenant Warre Cornish, to be Adjutant.

2-5th Gurkhas.—2nd-Lieutenant Graham from the 22nd Punjab Infantry, to be Officiating Wing Officer, Lieutenant Johnson to be Adjutant.

4th Bengal Cavalry.—2nd-Lieutenat R Johnston from the Unattached List, to be Officiating Squadron Officer.

Lieutenant-Colonel Torrie, Commandant, 22nd Madras Infantry, has been granted an extension of command for two years from the 18th January.

Lieutenant Chinnery, 3rd Hussars, has applied for permission to resign his commission.

Captain Wynter, R.A., will officiate as Station Staff Officer at Bellary, vice Captain Copeman, proceeding to South Africa.

The following officers have been selected for appointment to the Army Pay Department at home:—Captain Thursby Pelham, West Riding Regiment; Lieutenant Brown, 36th Field Battery, R.A.; Lieutenant Stuart, Northamptonshire Regiment.

In future exchanges between Captains of the Staff Corps and the British Service will be premitted subject to certain conditions, which will be notified hereafter.

The arrangements for moving British troops about the country under service conditions, which have been interfered with by famine and plague, are to be continued next year. A lakh of rupees will probably be set aside in the estimates for the purpose.

Lieutenant Martin Leake, on promotion to Captain, continues as Adjutant of the 1st Battlion, Cheshire Regiment.

The Government of India have sanctioned an allowance of Rs. 30 per mensem in addition to their ordinary pay to Army School-mistresses who are unmarried or are widows; and Rs. 20 a month to those whose husbands are civilians or pensioners.

Lieutenant-Colonel Anderson, Controller, Military Accounts, has been re-appointed for a further term of five years from the 20th of June next.

THE EMERGENCY RATION.

THERE is a homely, but famous, old English viand, the wise consumption of which is said to insure a feeling of contentment with all sublunary things, "except the two bottom buttons of your waistcoat." The girdle of famine has always been constructed on the opposite principle to that here implied. It is so ingeniously arranged that it is a constant support to the wearer, enabling him to become "small by degrees and beautifully less" with as little inconvenience as may be. This heroic contrivance often expressed both the need and the resolution of the early pioneers. In their days the scientific emergency ration had not been thought of. Instinct was probably the first guide; and a pebble to assuage thirst, and a belt to reduce the hollow void within, were always at the command of the world's wanderers. But hunting and fighting required a more fortifying regimen, and every wild tribe gradually came to supply it in its own way. The carefully-made pemmican of our day is as far removed from the hunter's crude preparation, as that was from the sun-dried venison strips of the red man. Our good friend Tommy Atkins is provided, on emergency, with a kind of double-shotted cartridge for the inner man, containing pemmican at one end and cocoa at the other. Doubtless it is a well-judged combination, the result of experience. And it is also a question of climate and custom. The Abyssinians—who probably used coffee long before the Persians or Turks—still make a composition of butter and the pounded berry, which in travelling they find more sustaining than either bread or meat. A ball of this mixture, little larger than a pigeon's egg, keeps them in strength and spirits during a whole day's fatigue. German military experts are just now making elaborate experiments, in order to test the value of a sugar diet, in cases where troops are called upon for exceptional exertions in a brief period. And yet, the success of the Germans in the war of 1870 has been attributed by experts to the conveniently carried prepared food supplied by the sausage-makers of Berlin. No doubt the British soldier elects beef to march on. But the one world-wide solace, both in emergency and repose, is still the "heavenly weed that fills the pipe."

The opinions of men on the eating and drinking question are various and peculiar. But they at least proceed from a common centre. We must always appeal from Philip empty to Philip full. No one pretends to advance even a plausible theory on the subject so long as his own bodily requirements are unsatisfied. Even the armchair critic must be fed before he dogmatises. And this weighty fact affords some ballast against the wild ideas of the advanced food reformer. We know that he has a lozenge or a "tabloid," in his waistcoat pocket, with which he is prepared to rejuvenate an effete civilisation. But the name of those who tell us simply what an emergency ration should not be is legion. In these days we are all pretty well agreed that it should not be alcohol; and to that extent therefore the teetotallers are appeased. But then, the vegetarians would squeeze the pemmican out of poor Tommy's "emergency" capsule, and supply its place with a leguminous composition warranted to be more nitrogenous and sustaining. And the anti-tobacco leaguers would not only put out his pipe of infinite solace, but confiscate the "emergency" quid with which he sometimes refreshes the interval between smokes. Fortunately, it is impossible for these aspirations to be carried into effect, for the happy reason that their promoters can by no means agree as to the sovereign substitute to fill the vacancy. One philosopher has lamented that the gentlemen in khaki are not to be provided with raisins instead of chocolate. He is impressed with the fact of the rapid effect of sugar on the nervous system which the experiments in Germany seem to have established; and he insists that raisins nourish as well as stimulate. But he has missed a capital example nearer home. The 50,000 underfed school children, who yet contrive to be merry, have a keen appreciation of the "sweets" ration. They won't be happy till they get it; and they certainly do get that, whatever else they go without. And they also declare that raisins are good; as witness the special penn'orths now being sold by the small retailer, as if entirely on their behalf.

But in there is another example of capital importance with the general aspects of which the British grumbler is only too familiar. The good people who would supervise and restock the kit of the soldier on active service, render no assistance in overthrowing the monstrous imposture that masquerades as an "emergency ration" for the traveller in his own country. We may fairly, bit is; it has no friends. It is unrivalled in the audacity of its pretensions and the shallowness of its claims. It poses as the universal friend; whereas it is a convicted impostor of the deepest dye. Words are wasted in dealing with this old offender. But let us give even this incorrigible his due. He never shields himself under an alias; and he never pleads an alibi. Called to the bar of public opinion, he comes up smiling and unabashed. Asked for his name and address, he at once proceeds to make his usual statement to the court. "I am the famous emergency ration known throughout the length and breadth of the kingdom as the Railway Sandwich. I can be heard of at every station, and am thoroughly well known at all bars and buffets of repute. I confess that I have been in trouble before, and that I can call no witnesses to character. Led away by bad example in early life, I have never recovered the position I ought to occupy. But I throw myself on the indulgence of the great British Public whom I have so long injured and deceived; and confessing myself past all amendment, ask for an honourable acquittal."

And the impostor gets in. Perhaps because, although he has come to such a pass, the sandwich is still of honourable lineage. The handy little fixing invented by my Lord Sandwich by way of refreshment at the card-table had its modest merits. Early in the present century it assumed forms of great variety and daintiness. East of Temple Bar, where it is so closely elbowed by rivals of every denomination, the students of relish still find the Kickshaw variety assuming many forms and flavours. It is the one black spot in the "emergency" sandwich that it is never equal to the emergency. The ingrate is always at its worst when there is nothing else to fall back upon. It only assumes a tempting shape in good company. But it then ceases to be an emergency ration, which is its absolute "raison d'etre." No doubt the sandwich is a difficult subject, but caterers might give it a little intelligent attention. The fair wielder of the sandwich tongs who so graciously asks the wayfarer if he will have "ham or beef?" is entitled to his courteous acknowledgments. But the poverty of the choice is not exhilarating. We always munch under protest. Really the 'Traveller's Emergency Tabloid" should have a future before it.—*Globe.*

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" says that the first consequence of the occupation of Delagoa Bay by the British will be the Russian occupation of Herat and the march of Russian troops on Candahar. Meanwhile the Powers have agreed to intervene immediately on the least infringement of the neutrality of the Bay."

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, Jan. 18.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Rt Hon the Govr of Bombay has accepted the resignation of the Hon Mr P C H Snow, C I E, I C S, of his office as an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations.

H E the Rt Hon the Govr of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to nominate Mr H Batty, M A, Barrister-at-Law, I C S, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

H E the Rt Hon the Govr of Bombay, under the authority vested in him by the Indian Councils Acts, 1861 and 1892, has been pleased to appoint the Advocate General of Bombay, Mr Basil Lang, to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Govr of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations only.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

The following candidates passed the Third Professional (Diploma) Examination on of the Bombay Veterinary College in 1899, and thereby became Graduates of the College:—Thomas E. Rodrigues, Joseph Michael Crispin Rebello, Peter D'Souza, Joachini D'Costa, Wilfred A Kershaw, Francis X Mascarenhas, Walter Pereyra, Rustomji Edulji Daver, and William A Stephens.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut G Warneford to hold a special temporary appointment as Assistant to the Political Supt, Palanpur, in connection with the famine.

H E in Council is also pleased to appoint Lieut H S Strong to act as Second-in-Command, Savantvadi Local Corps, and ex-officio Assistant to the Political Supt, Savantvadi.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Khan Bahadur C M Cursetji, Third Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay, is granted privilege leave on full pay for one month.

Mr L C Crump, I C S, Under Secy to Govt in the Political, Judicial and Legislative Depts, and Secy to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, is granted furlough for one year and ten months from the 13th instant.

The Hon Mr Justice E M H Fulton, I C S, Judge of Her Majesty's High Court of Judicature, Bombay, has been permitted by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr R J C Lord, I C S, to be Under Secy to Govt in the Political, Judicial and Legislative Depts and Secy to the Council of H E the Governor for making Laws and Regulations.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Bhojsing Gurudiasmal, B A, to act as Asst Public Prosecutor for the Shikarpur District for such cases as may be made over to him by the Public Prosecutor for that district vice Mr Amritrai Shewaram or until further orders.

Mr F G Griffith, As-t Supt of Police, Ahmednagar, passed on the 8 h Jan 1900 an examination in Marathi.

Rao Saheb Gangadhar Vishnu Modak, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Dindori in the district of Nasik, is appointed under Section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magistrate of the Second Class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E H Ingle, on relief by Mr A H M Ostrehan, to be Asst Supt of Police, Shikarpur, pending orders by the Commissioner in Sind, and thereafter to be Asst Supt of Police, Upper Sind Frontier, relieving Mr Mauwen.

Mr R E Enthoven, I C S, Personal Asst to the Collr in the district of Poona, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the First Class in that district.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr J J Heaton, I C S Judge and Sessions Judge, Nasik, to act as Judge, and Sessions Judge, Thana, in addition to his own duties, pending further orders.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr F G Pratt, I C S, passed an examination in Gujarati according to the Higher Standard.

Mr A K Cama, I C S, passed an examination in Hindustani.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Jehangir Dosabhai Framji, Bar-at-Law to be Collr of Customs and Salt Revenue in Sind, vice Mr R N Coghlan, retiring.

FAMINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to create a special temporary appointment of Depy Collr, Sixth Grade, for a period of six months, and to appoint Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Balvant Moghe to hold it, and to be Personal Asst for famine purposes to the Collr of Dharwar.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Dr S S Nightingale to be Medical Officer under the Famine Relief Code for the Panch Mahals Dist.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Major C H N Price, D S O, to act as a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Karachi vice Lieut Col J C Swann.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr E Gray, I C S, to be a Member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay vice Mr R M Kennedy, I C S, resigned.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Mr L C Crump, I C S, on relief, to be Second Asst.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

Sind Volr Rifle Corps—The Rev G E Nicolls, M A, to be Honorary Chaplain, Church of England, vice the Rev F B Sandberg, resigned.

Lieut Col J McCloghry, F R C S I, I M S, to be Honorary Surg, vice Lieut-Col G Bainbridge, M D, I M S, resigned.

Lieut Edward Morton Deane is transferred to the supernumerary list.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to place the services of Major H W Stevenson, I M S, at the disposal of the Govt of India, Home Dept, temporarily.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr C Hudson, I C S, to be Inspr of Factories within the limits of the Nagar Taluka. The Inspector shall for the purposes of the Act, be officially subordinate to the Dist Magte of Ahmednagar.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE.

The services of Lieut R L Bonwell, I S, C are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The services of Lieut G M Wheeler, I S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The services of Capt J C Robertson, I M S, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India.

The services of Lieut C A Law are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India.

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

APPELLATE SIDE.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Devidas Motiram Dalal a Sanad authorising him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Surat Dist as may be assigned to him by the District Judge.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of Section 40 of Act XIV of 1869 (The Bombay Civil Courts Act,) the following appointments of Clerks of Courts in the Kanara District are made:—Mr J N P Roche to be Clerk of the Court of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Karwar vice Mr Venkatramana Shabaya deceased and Mr Dessoo Mangesh to act as Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court at Honawar pending further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Rao Saheb Ganpatrao Gowrishankar Shastri, Depy Educational Inspor, Ahmedabad, is granted privilege leave for six weeks.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr Gagal Vanmali Pathak to act as Depy Educational Inspr, Ahmedabad, during the absence on leave of Rao Saheb Ganpatram Gowrishankar Shastri or until further orders.

REGISTRATION DEPARTMENT.

Under Section 6 of Act III of 1877, the following transfers and promotions are made in the Registration Dept:—

Mr Narayan Vinayak Raje, Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Sinnar in the Nasik Dis rict, to be Third Grade Sub-Registrar of Shrigonda in the Ahmednagar District.

Mr Raghunath Yashvant, Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Nevasa in the Ahmednagar District, to be Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Sinnar in the Nasik District.

Mr Ganesh Ramshandra, Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Shrigonda, in the Ahmednagar District, to be Fourth Grade Sub-Registrar of Nevasa in the same district.

Mr Keshav Balkrishna, substantive pro tem. Second Grade Sub-Registrar of Pandharpur in the Sholapur District, but at present temporarily in charge of the Rural Sub-Registry Office in the same district, to be probationary Second Grade Sub-Registrar, continuing in charge of the same office.

Mr Sanjiva Appaji, Third Grade Sub-Registry of Bagalkot in the Bijapur District, to be substantive pro tem Second Grade Sub-Registrar, continuing in charge of the same office.

BY THE COMMISSIONER OF CUSTOMS, SALT, OPIUM AND ABKARI.

Consequent on the death on the 13th Jan 1900 of Mr Krishna Chowey, District Abkari Inspr, Kolaba, on Rs. 150, and doing duty as Dist Inspr, Poona, Western Division, the following promotions and transfers are ordered:—

Mr D Miranda, Distillery Inspr, Bijapur, on Rs 125, and doing duty as Distillery Inspr, Surat, to be Dist Inspr, Kolaba, on Rs 150, vice Mr Chowey, continuing to do duty as Distillery Inspr, Surat.

Mr Kuverji Darasha, Dist Inspr, Surat, on Rs 100, doing duty as Dist Inspr, Kaira, and acting on Rs 125, vide Notification No 5635, dated 15th Sept 1899, to be Distillery Inspr, Bijapur, on Rs 125, vice Mr Miranda, continuing to do duty as Dist Inspr, Kaira.

Mr Nariman Hormazdiar Manekji, Asst Opium Inspr, Bombay, on Rs 50-5-8, to be Dist Inspr, Surat, on Rs 100 vice Mr Kuverji Darasha, and to do duty as Dist Abkari Inspr, Bhusaval Khandesh Dist, vice Mr Xavier.

Mr Victor Xavier, Dist Inspr, Thana, on Rs 100, and doing duty as Dist Inspr, Bhusaval, Khandesh Dist., to do duty as Dist Inspr, Poona, Western Divn, vice Mr Chowey.

THE "Novoe Vremya," commenting on the granting of the concession for the Baghdad Railway to a German syndicate, declares that Russia made a great mistake in allowing herself to be drawn by the German occupation of Kiao-chau into establishing herself at Port Arthur, a mistake which, besides involving great expenditure and causing her increased anxieties, has so hampered Russia's political freedom in other quarters that Germany has been able to complete her invasion of Asia Minor and consolidate the position she has there acquired. The journal anticipates that an attempt will be made through the German Press to induce Russia to repeat the mistake by involving herself so deeply in Persia that her political action elsewhere will once more be paralysed, leaving Germany free to further extend her influence and acquire such an overwhelming commercial preponderance as would amount to absolute economic supremacy. The "Novoe Vremya" therefore urges Russia to be cautious, and to confine her action in Persia solely to such measures as will not deprive her of that freedom of action which she may at any moment require to safeguard her interest in the Near East, which, the journal declares, are far more important than any she might have in Persia.

SMOKE "RICHMOND GEM"—Cigarettes in round air-tight tins of 50, of all Tobacconists.

HIGH COURT.—JANUARY 19.

Before the Honourable the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Honourable Mr Justice B. TYABJEE.

For Judgment.

1016-501-97—Khunderao and S—Hajee Mahomed Ibrahim Hajee Kurimbux vs Kishorilal Harnandrai and another—Hiralal M and M.

Before the Hon'ble the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.

For Judgment.

1035-386-98—Captain and V—J L Antoo vs A B Limboowalla and others—Payne G S and Co—D and F and C and V.

On Exceptions to the Commissioner's Report.

930-241-98—Craigie L and O—Thomas Alfred Bulkley and another vs F C H Snow and another—Crawford B and Co.

Reference from the Bombay Court of Small Causes.

13878-99—Thakurdas D C—Hormasjee Sarrosh K R Cama and another vs Mugonlal Gulabdas—Janardhan and A.

Appeas for hearing and final disposal.

1054-11-98—Little and Co—Bai Prambai vs Tricumdas Thakordas—Payne G and S.

1073-313-98—M A Vazil—Kilen Atkins vs Edward Charles O Brien—Smetham B and Noble.

1018-617-91—Ardeshir H and D—Jamsetjee Dadabhoy Baria vs Dadabhoy Dajeebhoy Baria—Little and Co.

1045-18-99—In person—Ashabai and others vs Amirbi and others—In person.

1056-555-94—Ardesir H and D—Dowlutchand Denchand vs Chunilal Panalal—Edgelow G and W.

1065-314-99—Motubhai J and M—Paroshram Baboo vs Dorabjee Pestonjee Mawawala and others—Pestonjee R and K.

1049-331-98—In person—Kersondas Pragjee vs Bai Manukvahu—Craigie L and O.

(Before the Honourable Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

For Consent Decree.

80-99—Payne G and S—Gopiram Humsookrai and others vs Rustomjee Nanabhoy Byramjee Je

PURELY PERSONAL.

This has been the week of the Yeomanry. The few great and historic families which were not represented in the regulars are now to be found in the ranks of the auxiliary force. The two Houses of Parliament are equally drawn upon, and indeed of the two, the House of Commons appears to supply the larger contingent of officers. The first officer one must mention, of course is Lord Chesham. Lord Chesham is one of the men who has everything in life. He has in his own right 12,000 acres, a considerable amount of house property in London, two great country seats—Latimer House, in Bucks, and Stratton Audley Hall, in Oxfordshire—and he is the son-in-law of the Duke of Westminster. Lord Chesham is not new to his work. He was an officer both in the 10th Hussars and the 16th Lancers, has been an M. F. H. with the famous Bicester Hounds. There is a tragedy in his family. He once owned Upton House, on the summit of Edgehill, in Warwickshire, but the death of his daughter, who was killed out riding made the place hateful to him, and he sold it. Lord Chesham looks every inch the bluff hearty, athletic squire strong in build, alert in moment in spite of his forty-nine years, he bears a considerable physical resemblance to his cousin, Mr. W. H. Grenfell, of Taplow Court. The Cheshamas are a Junior Branch of the Duke of Devonshire's family.

Mr. Hermon-Hodge who is also among the volunteers, is an enthusiastic yeoman. Whenever Lord Valentia calls the regiment out in Oxfordshire, Mr. Hermon-Hodge is there. About the middle height, thin, wiry, he is as active as a young athlete, though he was born in 1851, and is the father of seven children. He wears a heavy moustache, speaks rapidly, is a genial, broad-minded man of the world. He also has everything to make life pleasant. He married the only daughter of Mr. Edward Hermon, who used to be member for Preston, and was a millionaire Russian merchant. Mr. Hermon-Hodge has a palace near Reading, Palace, wealth, children, Parliament—he is ready to leave all and go to the front.

Sir John Dikson-Poynder is another of the spoiled children of fortune, who has offered to exchange everything for the hardships and perils of the war. He is one of the great ground-landlords of London, and has a vast income—anything from £40,000 to £60,000 a year. He comes from a great fighting stock—a stock of tough admirals and brave generals and he was for a while a soldier himself—a lieutenant in the Royal Scots. He is a shy man, with a very sweet and honest expression, kindly eyes, the pleasant smile of good-nature, and has ambition and talent. He has worked hard as chairman of the Housing Committee of the London County Council, is almost vehemently democratic in most of his views and is marked out for office in due time. He is married to a very pretty Scotch young lady—a Dundas—has a beautiful country place—Hartham Hall, in Wiltshire—where he entertains largely—Royalty among the rest; and has one little daughter, whom he adores.

Imagine Mr. W. S. Penley with white hair, a white moustache, and a face reddened and tanned by long service in tropical climates, and you will be able to form a fairly accurate idea of the personality of Lieut-Colonel J. A. Gormley, principal medical officer of the Seventh Division, now being formed for service at the front. Colonel Gormley can boast of a long and distinguished record of war services, and he has a keen nose for a malingerer, as this anecdote of him—or is it of a brother P.M.O.—may serve to show. An old soldier of the Terence Mulvaney type, who found that the nights in bed were running unduly short, presented himself one morning to the Colonel and complained of illness. The Colonel examined him carefully, and said: "You seem to be in perfect health, my man; what is the matter with you?" "Och, docthor dear," replied the soldier, "Oi ate well, Oi shleep well, and Oi dhrink well, but when it comes to doin' a bit of senthry-go Oi'm all av a trimble." Medicine *and* duty, as per orders.

Major Seymour Vandeleur, who has arrived from Egypt, "en route" to the Cape has distinguished himself very greatly in a series of campaigns, and been mentioned frequently in despatches. Major Vandeleur is in the Scots Guards, and is a son of Mr. Hector Vandeleur, of Kilrush in County Clare, who was himself in the same corps. Mr. Vandeleur was, it will be remembered a prominent figure in the great Land War in Ireland. Mr. Vandelur lives chiefly in Cadogan Square having married a daughter of the late very wealthy Mr. Foster of Ally Park, in Shropshire. Major Vandeleur "fits" is tall with dark curly hair and a fine soldierly appearance. He has not only done soldier's work, but written about it, and charmingly, too; has been on wild expeditions, stormed a fortress, and planted the British flag there on. Since then he has been at Omdurman; he won the D. S. O. some four years back.

It need scarcely be said that the war—with it sacrifices and losses—has reached the theatre as well as other places. Last week Mr. Brandon Thomas was in a state of misery because Lieutenant Leveson, the brother of his wife, had been wounded at Colenso. The war was also accountable for a moving scene at Mrs. Langtry's last matinee. There was quite a thrill of excitement when the actress appeared in her khaki costume, and recited the "Absent-Minded Beggar." This because it was evident that she was in a state of high nervous tension. Towards the close the tears ran down her face, and she finished the last lines in a voice choked with sobs. No explanation was given, but many surmised the truth, *i.e.*, that her husband had gone to the front. As a matter of fact, he had bidden him good-bye but an hour or two before.

A well-known Irish Resident Magistrate tells the following story, for the truth of which he vouches. When stationed at a small town in the West of Ireland, there were two doctors in the place, one of whom had a great reputation for the cures he effected, and the other was not believed "to be much good," to use an Irish expression. The favoured doctor found his services in great request, but, as payment was not always forthcoming he made a rule that a certain class of his patients should pay in advance. One winter's night he was roused up by two farmers—from a townland ten miles away—the wife of one of whom was seriously ill. He told them to go to the other doctor, but they refused, saying they would prefer to have his services. "Very well," replied the medico, "in that case my fee is £2, the money to be paid now." The men remonstrated, but the doctor was obdurate, and shut down his window. He waited, however, to hear what they would say. "Well, what will we do now?" asked the farmer whose wife was ill. And the reply that was given must have been as gratifying as it was amusing to the listening doctor; it was: "Begor! I think you had better give it. Sure! the funeral and the wake would cost you more!"

The amusing little story, which recently appeared in the "Daily Mail," about the rivalry between the two little sons of the Duke and Duchess of York, recalls another anecdote, this time concerning their father and the late Duke of Clarence, who were always, perhaps, a little jealous when children together, although quite devoted to each other. On one occasion, not very long before the death of the Duke of Clarence, the two brothers were talking together about the possibilities of Prince "Eddy" coming to the throne. "Oh," said Prince George (as the Duke of York was then called) with that ready wit which is still one of his chief characteristics, "you'll never be king; it'll all be done by competitive examination then!"

A good many people will look curiously in the Life of Archbishop Benson for a paternal pronouncement upon "Dodo." They will only find a very slight reference to Mr. E. F. Benson's novels, which are of a kind that the Archbishop had no taste for. But (writes Mr. Stephen Gwynne in the *Pall Mall Gazette*) I heard the other day a story which amused me about the first and best known of them. Just after "Dodo" had taken the town by storm, Archbishop Benson went down to Tonbridge School of which he was Visitor, to preside at a special function. There was a large gathering, and the Archbishop made a speech, in which he dwelt on the bygone customs of English public school life, many of which, he said, "are now as extinct as the——" Then he paused. It was not hard to divine the traditional simile which was on his tongue. A smile went round the room, spreading till it broke into a burst of laughter, in which the Archbishop joined. The sentence was never finished.

The little soldiers in your blood.

The part which the corpuscles of the blood play in making good the loss occasioned to the body by wear and tear, and in carrying off the effete or worn-out material, has been compared to the part played by a soldier. The corpuscles of pure blood are our soldier-friends, who repair the worn-out tissues of the body, and fight against disease-germs. The first condition for good health is pure blood, and that can only be obtained and kept by taking pure food and drink.

Adulterated food-stuffs and drinks are the pests of the modern market, and all too often health considerations are sacrificed to apparent cheapness. If you would have a pure drink, take cocoa; but let it be a pure cocoa, such as Van Houten's, which is highly digestible, extremely soluble, and of most delicious taste. It is cheap, too, for it costs less than a farthing a cup.

It is easily made; it has an attractive aroma; and it contains more nourishment than an equal quantity of the best beef-tea.

BE SURE YOU TRY
VAN HOUTEN'S Eating CHOCOLATE.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH.

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA
MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.
Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.
SCRUBB & CO., GUILDFORD ST., LAMBETH, LONDON, S.E.

Milkmaid BRAND Milk
Full Cream.

As a guarantee of quality see that the MILKMAID Trade Mark is on every Tin.
Largest Sale in the World.

MOIR'S
Kippered Herrings
In 1lb. Flat Oval Tins.
Manufacturers:
JOHN MOIR & SON, LIMITED,
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.
Head Office:—9 and 10, Great Tower Street, London, E.C.

SAINT-RAPHAËL
TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.
Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.
DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.
Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*
(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.
CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation.*
To be taken on a lump of sugar.
ACKER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras. — PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
PREPARED BY: CLEMENT & Co., Valence (Drôme, France).

THE ONLY RELIABLE DISINFECTANTS ARE
CALVERT'S No. 5 FLUID CARBOLIC,
In 8 and 16 oz. Ribbed Bottles at 1/- and 1/6 each; also ½, ¼ and 1 gallon Tins, at 2/6, 4/- and 6/6.
The quality adopted as Standard Disinfectant by the British Government after bacteriological tests: and
CALVERT'S CARBOLIC POWDER,
In 6d., 1/- & 1/6 Dredgers; 7 & 14 lb. Tins (to refill Dredgers), 2/6 & 4/- each.
Guaranteed to contain 15 per cent of CALVERT'S No. 5 CARBOLIC (the Strongest Disinfectant known), and lightly sprinkled through a dredger it is the cheapest and most effective preparation.
WILL NOT CLOG PIPES OR DRAINS.
Can be obtained at Chemists, Storekeepers, &c., but be sure that you get "Calvert's," and refuse imitations.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.
Awarded 80 Gold and Silver Medals and Diplomas.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
Condy's Fluid
TO YOUR BATH.
The effect is magical.
BEWARE OF COLONIAL IMITATIONS.
INSIST ON BUYING "CONDY'S FLUID."
The following name and address should be at foot of label:—
CONDY & MITCHELL, 65, GOSWELL ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND

Refreshing! Invigorating!
ADD A LITTLE
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THE EFFECT IS MAGICAL.
Beware of Colonial Imitations
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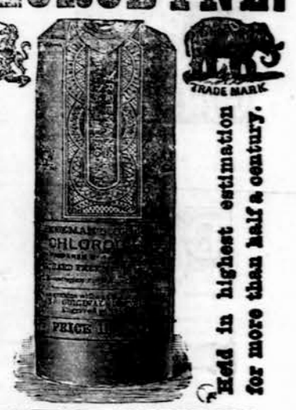

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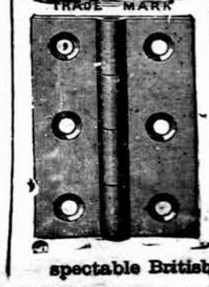

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